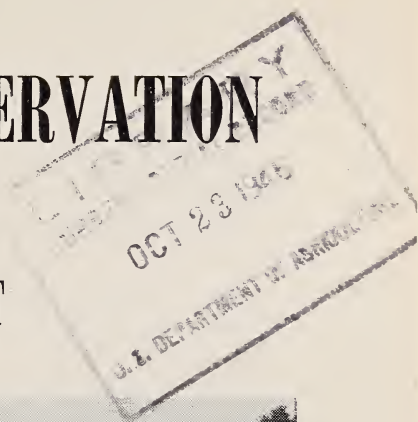


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONNECTICUT



Ladino clover pasture helps lower the cost of milk production and builds the soil on this Connecticut farm.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH
NORTHEAST REGION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOREWORD

It is only recently that most farm people and the public in general have recognized that soils are becoming depleted of minerals—gradually in some areas, rapidly in others, particularly in the heavy rainfall areas of the East. There had always seemed to be an unending supply of good food for those who had the money to buy it; plenty of good land for crops and livestock; unlimited timber supply.

The realization that all was not well became slowly apparent. Here a field and there a farm was abandoned because it was no longer fertile or the topsoil had washed away. Farm wood lots were cut off and neglected. Students of animal and human nutrition warned that feed and food must have adequate mineral content—including calcium and phosphorus—to maintain growth and health of the animal and human population.

A few inches of topsoil is the only source of these minerals for plants and animals, and for humans—*life* depends on it.

A few inches of topsoil is the only source of livelihood for several million farm people—*they* depend on it.

For the past 11 years the Agricultural Conservation Program in Connecticut has been aimed at assisting farmers to restore soil fertility, and prevent soil and water loss. Connecticut farmers have shown foresight and judgment in recognizing the need to correct the mineral deficiencies of the soil. They now use nearly 65,000 tons of lime and nearly 11,000 tons of superphosphate annually with the assistance of the Agricultural Conservation Program compared with about 16,000 tons of lime and about 2,000 tons of superphosphate, respectively, in 1936 when the program started. They are to be commended for the substantial share of the cost they have borne in purchasing these materials which contribute so much to the immediate and future welfare of Connecticut agriculture.

BUT THE JOB HAS JUST BEGUN. More than double the present use of lime, and four times as much superphosphate and 20 times as much potash ought to be applied every year if Connecticut soil deficiencies are to be corrected, according to Connecticut soil technicians.

With these things in mind, it is the judgment of the Connecticut State PMA Committee to place considerable emphasis on the use of these materials under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program. In addition, assistance is offered for mulching orchards and vegetables, growing winter cover crops, erosion control, and reforestation—practices which will help restore and protect farm resources.

The Connecticut State PMA Committee,

DWIGHT J. MINOR, *Chairman*,
GOTTFRED H. BAHLER,
CARLYLE H. GOWDY,
HERBERT B. HUBBELL,
WILLIAM S. WADSWORTH.



THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONNECTICUT

Part I. GENERAL

A. The program

The purpose of the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for Connecticut is to encourage farmers to use conservation materials as an aid in increasing and maintaining soil resources and to carry out those practices which help farmers to protect the soils in the State against serious erosion.



This Ladino clover poultry range results in both a substantial saving of feed costs and healthier birds. Lime and superphosphate are two essentials in establishing such a range.

B. Amount of assistance available for each county

Funds available for the program will be divided on the basis of conservation need between the counties in the State by the State committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the program in their county. The State committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

C. Amount of assistance available for each farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis

of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

D. Conservation materials

Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished to carry out approved practices, the Government will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. The part of the cost to be paid by the farmer will be reduced by the amount of the small payment increase earned by the use of conservation material.

E. Farmer's eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than June 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than April 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

F. The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

Part II. PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

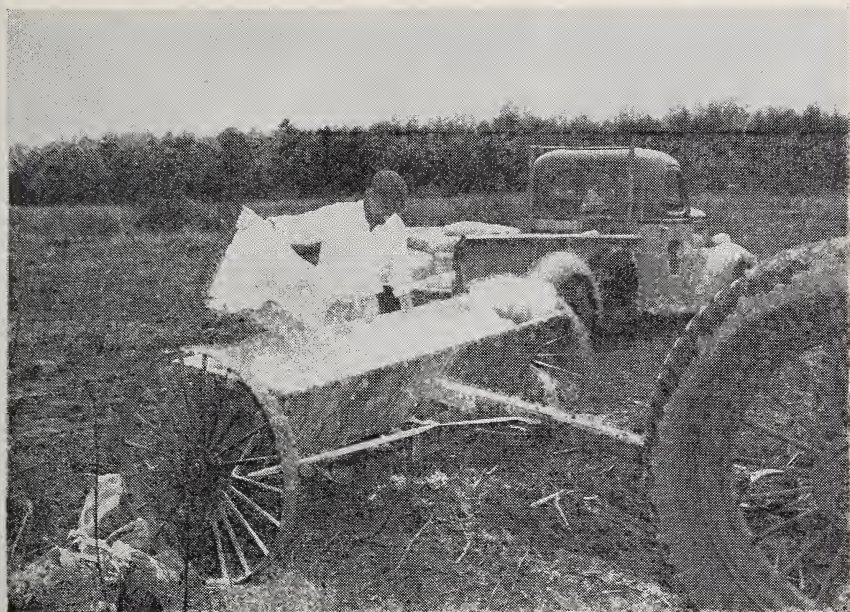
PRACTICE No. 1.—Liming materials

Rates of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent :

Fairfield.....	\$2.65	Middlesex and Tolland.....	\$2.90
Hartford.....	2.50	New Haven.....	2.80
Litchfield.....	2.25	New London and Windham.....	3.00

Payment will be made for applying liming materials to cropland, permanent pasture, poultry range, or orchards. If this practice is carried out with furnished liming materials, it will be shown as Practice No. 1A.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equiv-



Getting ready for the lime spreading job. This farmer knows the results will be well worth the effort.

alent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to a calcium oxide equivalent.

PRACTICE No. 2.—Phosphoric acid

Rate of payment: 4 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).

This is equivalent to: 80 cents per cwt. for 20 percent superphosphate, 76 cents per cwt. for 19 percent superphosphate, 72 cents per cwt. for 18 percent superphosphate.

Payment will be made for applying superphosphate and available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer on (1) permanent pasture and land seeded to grasses or biennial or perennial legumes for pasture, including poultry range, (2) new seedings of grasses and legumes, (3) hayland (preferably on legume hay and recent seedings), (4) cover crops in orchards, or (5) permanent sod in orchards. Superphosphate may also be mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards and used on the farm. If this practice is carried out with furnished superphosphate, it will be shown as Practice No. 2A.

PRACTICE No. 3.—Potash

Rate of payment: 2.5 cents per pound of available potash.

Payment will be made for potash alone or in mixed fertilizer used as a topdressing on a good stand of established alfalfa or Ladino clover, or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, or for topdressing permanent pasture where lime and superphosphate have previously been applied.



Many say the proper way is one pound per cow per day. Recent experiments indicate that best results are obtained when superphosphate and manure are mixed before application than when applied separately.



The alfalfa this Connecticut farmer is loading represents careful attention to the use of proper amounts of lime, potash, and superphosphate. To him it also means high protein feed he has produced on his farm. (Picture—courtesy Russel S. Anderson.)

PRACTICE NO. 4.—Mulching orchard land and commercial vegetable land

Rate of payment : \$5 per ton.

Payment will be made for the application of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure, to orchards, small fruits, vineyards, strawberries, or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1947 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

PRACTICE NO. 5.—Winter cover crops

Rate of payment : \$2 per acre.

Payment will be made for the growing during the winter of 1946-47 of ryegrass or small grains, as a winter cover crop following any row crop or in orchards and vineyards. A good stand and a good growth to protect the soil during the winter months will be required. Payment will not be made if the cover crop is harvested for hay or grain.



A good stand of winter cover crop is just good business for next year and good protection for the future.

PRACTICE NO. 6.—Rye cover crop following potatoes

Rate of payment : \$3 per acre.

Payment will be made for the growing during the winter of 1946-47 of rye as a winter cover crop following a 1946 crop of potatoes. A good stand and a good growth to protect the soil during the winter months will be required. It is recommended that at least 100 pounds of rye be sown per acre. No payment will be made for this practice unless all potato tops are left scattered on the land unburned, or if the cover crop is harvested for hay or grain. If payment is made under this

practice, payment will not be made on the same acreage under Practice No. 5.

PRACTICE No. 7.—Planting forest trees

Rate of payment : \$7.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the planting of the following varieties of forest trees in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Forester at the rate of approximately 1,000 trees per acre : Pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, tamarack, locust, and cedar.

PRACTICE No. 8.—Improving a stand of forest trees

Rate of payment : \$5 per acre.

Payment will be made for the improvement of a stand of forest trees in accordance with a system of farm woodland management under the direction of the Extension of Farm Forester which includes pruning or thinning or if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Practices No. 9 through 13 shall be carried out in accordance with recommendations of the technician of the Soil Conservation District or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

PRACTICE No. 9.—Terracing

Rate of payment : \$1 per each 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for the construction of standard terraces which have, after settling, a channel cross-section of at least 10 square feet. Payment will not be allowed unless proper outlets and the necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

PRACTICE No. 10.—Contour stripcropping

Rate of payment : \$2.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing alternating strips of close-grown crops, or sod, and intertilled crops on the contour. At least 25 percent of the area must be in sod strips in order to qualify.

Contour lines as established must be followed.

PRACTICE No. 11.—Establishing sod waterways

Rate of payment : 75 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1947 or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel, or terrace or diversion outlet. Payment will not be made for any area for which payment was made under a previous program.

Payment will not be made for this practice unless the waterway is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be made for establishing sod waterways in diversion ditches for which payment is made under Practice No. 12.

PRACTICE No. 12.—Constructing diversion ditches

Rate of payment: \$2 per each 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for the construction of diversion ditches having an average cross-section of at least 10 square feet. The waterway must be seeded or sodded and proper outlets provided.

PRACTICE No. 13.—Improving pasture land

Rate of payment: \$10 per acre.

Payment will be made for clearing and improving now existing pasture land on dairy farms where the cost as estimated by the county committee is at least \$20 per acre.

It is recommended that the county committee not approve this practice for more than enough acreage to bring the total amount of improved pasture to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres per dairy animal on the farm. It is recommended that the county committee not approve this practice where there is danger of severe erosion or where proper soil treatment and seeding are not carried out.



An excellent growth of wild white clover and grasses in permanent pasture. Assistance is available for clearing and improving land for the establishment of pasture such as this.

PRACTICE No. 14.—Eradication of poison ivy in orchards

Rate of payment: 14B—12 cents for each pound of ammonium sulfamate used.
14C—5 cents for each pound of sodium chlorate used.

Payment will be made for application of *ammonium sulfamate* or *sodium chlorate* at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per gallon and 5 gallons per

1,000 square feet applied as a spray to poison ivy in orchards. Not more than one application to the same area will be paid for in 1 year. Spray must be applied during June, July, or August.

PRACTICE No. 15.—Special county conservation practice

Rate of payment—Available in each county office.

Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed 10 percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus 10 percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENTS

Payments under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by the Congress.

A. W. MANCHESTER, *Director*,
Northeast Region,
Field Service Branch,
Production and Marketing
Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

State Committee:
Dwight J. Minor, *Chairman*,
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Carlyle H. Gowdy.
Herbert B. Hubbell.
William S. Wadsworth.
R. K. Clapp, *Associate Director of
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3
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AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
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THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONNECTICUT

Part I. GENERAL

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This Ladino clover poultry range results in both a substantial saving of feed costs and healthier birds. Lime and superphosphate are two essentials in establishing such a range.

B. Amount of assistance available for each county

Funds available for the program will be divided on the basis of conservation need between the counties in the State by the State committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the program in their county. The State committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

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F. The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

Part II. PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

PRACTICE No. 1.—Liming materials

Rates of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent :

Fairfield-----	\$2. 65	Middlesex and Tolland-----	\$2. 90
Hartford-----	2. 50	New Haven-----	2. 80
Litchfield-----	2. 25	New London and Windham-----	3. 00

Payment will be made for applying liming materials to cropland, permanent pasture, poultry range, or orchards. If this practice is carried out with furnished liming materials, it will be shown as Practice No. 1A.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equiv-



Getting ready for the lime spreading job. This farmer knows the results will be well worth the effort.

alent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to a calcium oxide equivalent.

PRACTICE NO. 2.—Phosphoric acid

Rate of payment: 4 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).

This is equivalent to: 80 cents per cwt. for 20 percent superphosphate, 76 cents per cwt. for 19 percent superphosphate, 72 cents per cwt. for 18 percent superphosphate.

Payment will be made for applying superphosphate and available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer on (1) permanent pasture and land seeded to grasses or biennial or perennial legumes for pasture, including poultry range, (2) new seedings of grasses and legumes, (3) hayland (preferably on legume hay and recent seedings), (4) cover crops in orchards, or (5) permanent sod in orchards. Superphosphate may also be mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards and used on the farm. If this practice is carried out with furnished superphosphate, it will be shown as Practice No. 2A.

PRACTICE NO. 3.—Potash

Rate of payment: 2.5 cents per pound of available potash.

Payment will be made for potash alone or in mixed fertilizer used as a topdressing on a good stand of established alfalfa or Ladino clover, or in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, or for topdressing permanent pasture where lime and superphosphate have previously been applied.



Many say the proper way is one pound per cow per day. Recent experiments indicate that best results are obtained when superphosphate and manure are mixed before application than when applied separately.



The alfalfa this Connecticut farmer is loading represents careful attention to the use of proper amounts of lime, potash, and superphosphate. To him it also means high protein feed he has produced on his farm. (Picture—courtesy Russel S. Anderson.)

PRACTICE NO. 4.—Mulching orchard land and commercial vegetable land

Rate of payment : \$5 per ton.

Payment will be made for the application of at least 2 tons per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure, to orchards, small fruits, vineyards, strawberries, or commercial vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1947 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

PRACTICE NO. 5.—Winter cover crops

Rate of payment : \$2 per acre.

Payment will be made for the growing during the winter of 1946-47 of ryegrass or small grains, as a winter cover crop following any row crop or in orchards and vineyards. A good stand and a good growth to protect the soil during the winter months will be required. Payment will not be made if the cover crop is harvested for hay or grain.



A good stand of winter cover crop is just good business for next year and good protection for the future.

PRACTICE NO. 6.—Rye cover crop following potatoes

Rate of payment : \$3 per acre.

Payment will be made for the growing during the winter of 1946-47 of rye as a winter cover crop following a 1946 crop of potatoes. A good stand and a good growth to protect the soil during the winter months will be required. It is recommended that at least 100 pounds of rye be sown per acre. No payment will be made for this practice unless all potato tops are left scattered on the land unburned, or if the cover crop is harvested for hay or grain. If payment is made under this

practice, payment will not be made on the same acreage under Practice No. 5.

PRACTICE No. 7.—Planting forest trees

Rate of payment : \$7.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the planting of the following varieties of forest trees in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Forester at the rate of approximately 1,000 trees per acre : Pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, tamarack, locust, and cedar.

PRACTICE No. 8.—Improving a stand of forest trees

Rate of payment : \$5 per acre.

Payment will be made for the improvement of a stand of forest trees in accordance with a system of farm woodland management under the direction of the Extension of Farm Forester which includes pruning or thinning or if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Practices No. 9 through 13 shall be carried out in accordance with recommendations of the technician of the Soil Conservation District or the Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service.

PRACTICE No. 9.—Terracing

Rate of payment : \$1 per each 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for the construction of standard terraces which have, after settling, a channel cross-section of at least 10 square feet. Payment will not be allowed unless proper outlets and the necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

PRACTICE No. 10.—Contour stripcropping

Rate of payment : \$2.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing alternating strips of close-grown crops, or sod, and intertilled crops on the contour. At least 25 percent of the area must be in sod strips in order to qualify.

Contour lines as established must be followed.

PRACTICE No. 11.—Establishing sod waterways

Rate of payment : 75 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1947 or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel, or terrace or diversion outlet. Payment will not be made for any area for which payment was made under a previous program.

Payment will not be made for this practice unless the waterway is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be made for establishing sod waterways in diversion ditches for which payment is made under Practice No. 12.

PRACTICE NO. 12.—Constructing diversion ditches

Rate of payment: \$2 per each 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for the construction of diversion ditches having an average cross-section of at least 10 square feet. The water-way must be seeded or sodded and proper outlets provided.

PRACTICE NO. 13.—Improving pasture land

Rate of payment: \$10 per acre.

Payment will be made for clearing and improving now existing pasture land on dairy farms where the cost as estimated by the county committee is at least \$20 per acre.

It is recommended that the county committee not approve this practice for more than enough acreage to bring the total amount of improved pasture to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres per dairy animal on the farm. It is recommended that the county committee not approve this practice where there is danger of severe erosion or where proper soil treatment and seeding are not carried out.



An excellent growth of wild white clover and grasses in permanent pasture. Assistance is available for clearing and improving land for the establishment of pasture such as this.

PRACTICE NO. 14.—Eradication of poison ivy in orchards

Rate of payment: 14B—12 cents for each pound of ammonium sulfamate used.
14C—5 cents for each pound of sodium chlorate used.

Payment will be made for application of *ammonium sulfamate* or *sodium chlorate* at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per gallon and 5 gallons per

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PRACTICE NO. 15.—Special county conservation practice

Rate of payment—Available in each county office.

Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed 10 percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus 10 percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENTS

Payments under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by the Congress.

A. W. MANCHESTER, *Director*,
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Issued July 30, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR CONNECTICUT

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

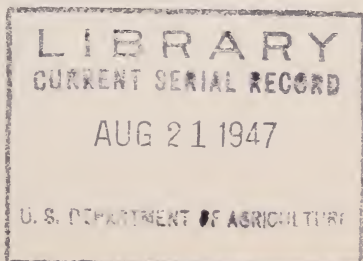
-1110-Connecticut is hereby revised as follows:

Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate in carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of acres of the practices needed on each farm, except that practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, (Revision) 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of assistance for each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance will be available if the original allocation to farms is not exceeded. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

(over)



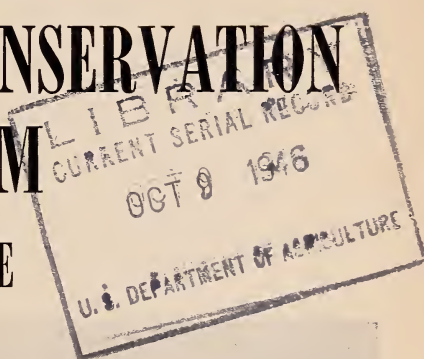
NER-1110-Connecticut is further revised as follows:

E. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than August 30, 1947, a (Revision signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm, except that practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, (Revision 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than April 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State Committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

Thos. L. Ayers
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR MAINE



Good Pasture—Goal of Maine Dairymen

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH
NORTHEAST REGION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOREWORD

The year 1947 marks the twelfth year of active public recognition through the Agricultural Conservation Program of the need for conservation on our soil and forest resources.

In Maine much progress has been made. For example in 1935, before the beginning of the Agricultural Conservation Program, even the very basic soil minerals, calcium and phosphorus—the very cornerstones of plant, animal, and human life—were used in very small quantities. Under the first Agricultural Conservation Program in 1936 about 14,000 tons of ground limestone and 1,000 tons of superphosphate were used by Maine farmers. Ten years later, in 1946, over **SIX TIMES AS MUCH GROUND LIMESTONE** and **OVER TEN TIMES AS MUCH SUPERPHOSPHATE** were used. For the first 10 years a total of over 600,000 tons of ground limestone and over 100,000 tons of superphosphate restored to Maine soils huge quantities of calcium and phosphorus.

As great as these accomplishments may appear during this first decade as measured in terms of soil saved from erosion, and tons of plant food restored to the land, they represent a small and late start in the solution of a serious problem in Maine. Soil technicians tell us that the application of 200,000 tons of ground limestone per year for five years should be made in Maine in order to reach a minimum level of fertility following which the level may be maintained only through the annual application of 100,000 tons. Comparable quantities of phosphorus and potash-bearing materials are also required.

We must now accept the challenge to complete a job well underway toward making our Maine farms more productive, our standards of living higher, our people healthier. The use of adequate quantities of soil-building materials to supply badly needed minerals and the use of other practices such as mulching orchards and vegetable land, growing winter cover crops, following erosion control measures and a system of woodlot management—will all help us to reach these objectives.

The Maine State PMA Committee:

FRED J. NUTTER, *Chairman*,
ROBERT H. BOOTHBY,
HAROLD J. SHAW,
MILTON E. SMITH.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR MAINE

Part I. GENERAL

A. The Program

The purpose of the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for Maine is to encourage farmers to use conservation materials as an aid in increasing and maintaining soil resources and to carry out those practices which help protect the farm soils in the State against serious erosion.

B. Assistance Available to Each County

Funds available for the program will be divided on the basis of conservation need between the counties in the State by the State committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the program in their county. The State committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

C. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

D. Conservation Materials

Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished to carry out approved practices, the Government will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. The part to be paid by the farmer will be reduced by the amount of the small payment increase earned for the use of conservation material. These payments will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order.

(1)

E. Program Year

The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

F. Farmer's Eligibility.—Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than July 1, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than July 1, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.



The results of proper liming and fertilization show in this Ladino clover pasture. This is one important step in lowering the cost of milk production.

Part II. APPROVED PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

PRACTICE No. 1.—Liming Materials

Rates of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent :

- \$4.10 in Knox and Lincoln Counties ;
- \$4.30 in Waldo County ;
- \$4.50 in Sagadahoc, Kennebec and Androscoggin Counties ;
- \$4.70 in Cumberland and Somerset Counties ;
- \$4.90 in Oxford and York Counties ;
- \$5.00 in Hancock, Franklin, Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties ;
- \$5.70 in Washington County ;
- \$6.20 in Aroostook County.

Payment will be made for applying liming materials to cropland, orchards, or permanent pasture including poultry pasture. If this practice is carried out with furnished liming material, it will be reported as Practice No. 1A.

It is recommended that at least one-half ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent or 500 pounds of calcium oxide or its neutralizing equivalent be applied per acre to land not used for the production of potatoes and that not more than 1,500 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent of 750 pounds of calcium oxide or its neutralizing equivalent be applied per acre to land in a potato rotation, unless soil analysis indicates that the soil needs a different rate of application.

In the case of commercial orchard land, payment will be made only for the use of magnesium ground limestone. It is recommended that magnesium ground limestone be applied to all other crops insofar as the supply permits.

It is recommended that one ton of ground limestone be applied per acre to improved pasture land every four or five years.



Quality legume hay pays big dividends in winter milk production—and the legumes build the soil.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve, and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.



Recent experiments indicate that when superphosphates and manure are mixed before application to the land better results are obtained than when they are applied separately. About one or two pounds per cow per day is common practice.

PRACTICE No. 2.—Applying Phosphoric Acid Either in Superphosphate or Mixed Fertilizer

Rate of payment : 4.3 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid.

This is equivalent to :

86 cents per cwt. for 20% superphosphate ;

81.7 cents per cwt. for 19% superphosphate ;

77.4 cents per cwt. for 18% superphosphate.

Payment will be made for phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer, in which the phosphoric acid and potash content are each at least twice the nitrogen content, used in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, winter cover crops except small grains, top dressing improved permanent pastures, or top dressing hayland which is predominantly biennial or perennial legumes. Phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer containing no nitrogen will qualify for payment.

Payment will be made for phosphoric acid in superphosphate when mixed with manure in stables or on dropping boards and used on the farm.



Substantial savings in feed result when growing pullets have access to a high protein Ladino poultry range. Lime, superphosphate and potash are essential for establishing range such as this.

PRACTICE No. 3.—Applying Available Potash in Mixed Fertilizer

Rates of payment: 3.5 cents per pound of available potash (K_2O).

Payment will be made for potash contained in mixed fertilizer, in which the potash and phosphoric acid content is each at least twice the nitrogen content, used in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, winter cover crops except small grains, topdressing improved permanent pastures, or topdressing hayland which is predominantly biennial or perennial legumes. The potash in mixed fertilizer containing no nitrogen will qualify for payment.

PRACTICE No. 4.—Mulching Commercial Orchards and Vegetables

Rates of payment:

4B—\$4 per ton for air-dried hay, straw, or seaweed;

4C—\$3 per ton for dried sawdust or shavings.

Payment will be made for the application of mulching materials excluding barnyard manure, to orchards, small fruits or vegetable land as a mulch. It is recommended that at least one ton per acre be applied. All materials produced on the land during the 1947 program year from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land. Mulching materials that are not air-dried or dried will be paid for on an air-dried or dried basis.

PRACTICE No. 5.—Winter Cover Crops of Rye, Barley, or Vetch

Rate of payment: \$4.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for leaving on the land during the winter of 1946-47 a good stand and a good growth of a cover crop of winter rye,



Mulching is a regular part of the operation of this well managed orchard.

barley or vetch, or a mixture of these. Payment will not be made if a crop is harvested for hay, seed or grain.

It is recommended that the following seeding rates be used: winter rye, 2 bushels per acre; barley, 2 bushels per acre; hairy vetch, 40 pounds per acre.

PRACTICE NO. 6.—Winter Cover Crops of Ryegrass, Oats, Millet, or Crimson Clover

Rate of payment: \$2.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for leaving on the land during the winter of 1946-47 a good stand and a good growth of a cover crop of ryegrass, oats, millet or crimson clover. Payment will not be made if a crop is harvested for hay, seed or grain.

Practices No. 7 through 13 should be carried out in accordance with recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

PRACTICE NO. 7.—Constructing Diversion Ditches

Rate of payment: \$2.00 for each 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for the construction of diversion ditches having an average cross section of at least 10 square feet. The waterway must be seeded or sodded and proper outlets provided.

PRACTICE No. 8.—Contour Strip Farming

Rate of payment : \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing alternating strips of close-grown crops, or sod, and intertilled crops on the contour. At least 10 percent of the area must be in sod strips in order to qualify. Contour lines must be established and followed.

PRACTICE No. 9.—Contour Cultivation of Intertilled Crops

Rate of payment : \$1.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for the cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour. Contour lines must be established and followed. All operations in connection with the seeding of the intertilled crops must be carried out on the contour.

PRACTICE No. 10.—Contour Seeding of Close-grown Crops

Rate of payment : 50 cents per acre.

Payment will be made for the seeding of small grains and other close-grown crops on the contour. Contour lines must be established and all operations must follow the contour.

PRACTICE No. 11.—Establishing Sod Waterways

Rate of payment : 75 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1947, or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel, or terrace or diversion outlet. Payment will not be made for any area for which payment was made under a previous program.

Payment will not be made for this practice unless the waterway is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be made for establishing sod waterways in diversion ditches for which payment is made under Practice No. 7.

PRACTICE No. 12.—Terracing

Rate of payment : \$1.00 for each 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for the construction of standard terraces which have, after settling, at least 25 cubic yards of earth per 100 linear feet above the original ground level. Payment will not be allowed unless proper outlets and the necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

PRACTICE No. 13.—Construction or Enlargement of Drainage Ditches

Rate of payment : 10 cents per cubic yard.

Payment will be made for the construction or enlargement of open drainage ditches for the draining of cropland, pastures, or orchards. These open drainage ditches may be constructed or enlarged by hand, with machinery, or with dynamite. Clearing out fill-in will not qualify for payment.

Payment will not be made for any ditch where less than 25 cubic yards of material are excavated in 100 linear feet of ditch, nor will payment be made for excavation in excess of the recommended size of the ditch.



View of swamp area to be drained.



View of same swamp area after drainage ditch had been blasted with dynamite.

PRACTICE No. 14.—Planting Forest Trees

Rate of payment : \$7.50 per 1,000 trees.

Payment will be made for the planting of forest trees. It is recommended that forest trees be planted at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced at least 6 ft. x 6 ft. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock grazing.

Payment will not be made for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from the area to be planted and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

Species recommended for planting are white pine, red (Norway) pine, red spruce, Norway spruce, and Scotch pine in mixed stands and hybrid poplars.



Proper thinning and management will make Maine's woodlots a more valuable and lasting resource.

PRACTICE No. 15.—Improving Woodlands

Rate of payment: \$3.00 per acre.

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which

can become good timber trees should be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. This practice will not qualify for payment unless it is performed in accordance with specifications recommended for the individual woodlot to be improved by a qualified forester.

If pruning is done, it must be confined to pine or spruce not over 8 inches in diameter and must be done with a saw or pruning shears after the area has been properly thinned.

When white pine stands are improved, currant and gooseberry bushes should be removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

PRACTICE No. 16.—Clearing Land for Pasture or Tillage

Rate of payment: \$10.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for clearing land for pasture or tillage by removing stumps, stones, trees, and leveling hummocks where the county committee estimates the cost to be at least \$20.00 per acre.

This practice will qualify for payment only where the county committee determines that it will result in better utilization and conservation of the land and is carried out in accordance with specifications recommended by the Soil Conservation or the Agricultural Extension Service. Where the land is cleared for pasture, arrangements must be made for the seeding of an improved pasture mixture and the application of adequate amounts of lime, phosphoric acid and potash.

PRACTICE No. 17.—Special County Conservation Practice

Rate of payment: Available in each county office.

Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed ten percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus ten percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENTS

Payments under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by Congress.

State PMA Committee:

A. W. MANCHESTER, *Director,
Northeast Region, Field Service
Branch, Production and
Marketing Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.*

FRED J. NUTTER, *Chairman,*
ROBERT H. BOOTHBY,
HAROLD J. SHAW,
MILTON E. SMITH,
A. L. DEERING, *Director of
Extension.*

FRED. J. NUTTER, *State Director,
Production and Marketing
Administration.*

76B

NER-1110-Maine
Supplement No. 1

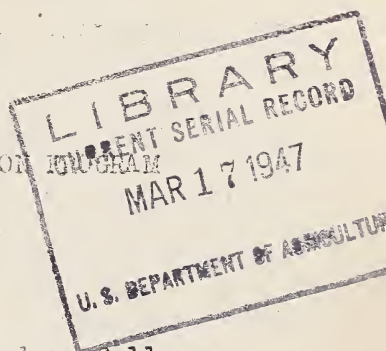
Issued March 3, 1947

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR MAINE

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1



Bulletin NER-1110-Maine is hereby revised as follows:

Practice No. 2--APPLYING PHOSPHORIC ACID EITHER IN
SUPERPHOSPHATE OR MIXED FERTILIZER

Rate of payment: 4.3 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid. This is equivalent to: 36 cents per cwt. for 20% superphosphate; 81.7 cents per cwt. for 19% superphosphate; 77.4 cents per cwt. for 18% superphosphate.

Payment will be made for phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer used in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, winter cover crops except small grains, topdressing improved permanent pastures, or topdressing hayland which is predominantly biennial or perennial legumes. Phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer containing no nitrogen will qualify for payment.

Payment will be made for phosphoric acid in superphosphate when mixed with manure in stables or on dropping boards and used on the farm.

(over)

Practice No. 3--APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH IN MIXED
FERTILIZER

Rate of Payment: 3.5 cents per pound of available
potash (K_2O).

Payment will be made for potash contained in mixed
fertilizer used in connection with the seeding of biennial
or perennial legumes, winter cover crops except small grains
topdressing improved permanent pastures, or topdressing hay-
land which is predominantly biennial or perennial legumes.
The potash in mixed fertilizer containing no nitrogen will
qualify for payment.

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

Issued July 30, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR MAINE

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2

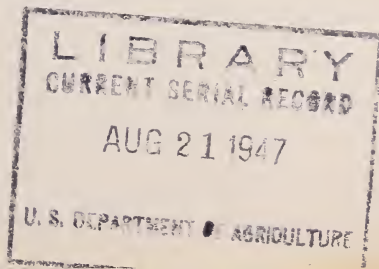
-1110-Maine is hereby revised as follows:

Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate in carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of the practices needed on each farm, except practices performed between May 23, 1947 and (Revision) May 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. On those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to the farm is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

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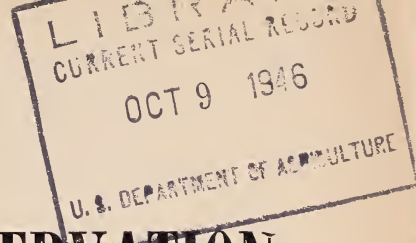
NER-1110-Maine is further revised as follows:

F. **Farmer's Eligibility.**--Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than Aug. 30, (Revised 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm, except that (Revised) practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than July 1, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

Thos. L. Ayers
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch

76B
NER-1110-MASS.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR MASSACHUSETTS



This Ladino clover pasture does double duty. It builds the soil and helps lower the cost of milk production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH
NORTHEAST REGION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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FOREWORD

New difficulties in production have developed for Massachusetts farmers in this postwar period. Unprecedented demands for food grains in liberated countries have required shipments of enormous quantities to meet the commitments made for relief of famine sufferers. Great numbers of livestock and poultry have required unusual quantities of our feed grains. Shortages of feed grains for livestock and poultry in Massachusetts have been the result.

New importance is thus given to the production of high quality roughage for dairy cattle. Experience over the past 10 years has definitely shown that the Agricultural Conservation Program practices have increased the volume and quality of our forage crops. Massachusetts soils are naturally adapted to the production of grasses and legumes and respond readily when properly treated. The application of lime and fertilizer assumes a more important function than ever in our farming practice in the State, for on the efficient production of these forage crops depends our continued profitable operation of dairy farms.

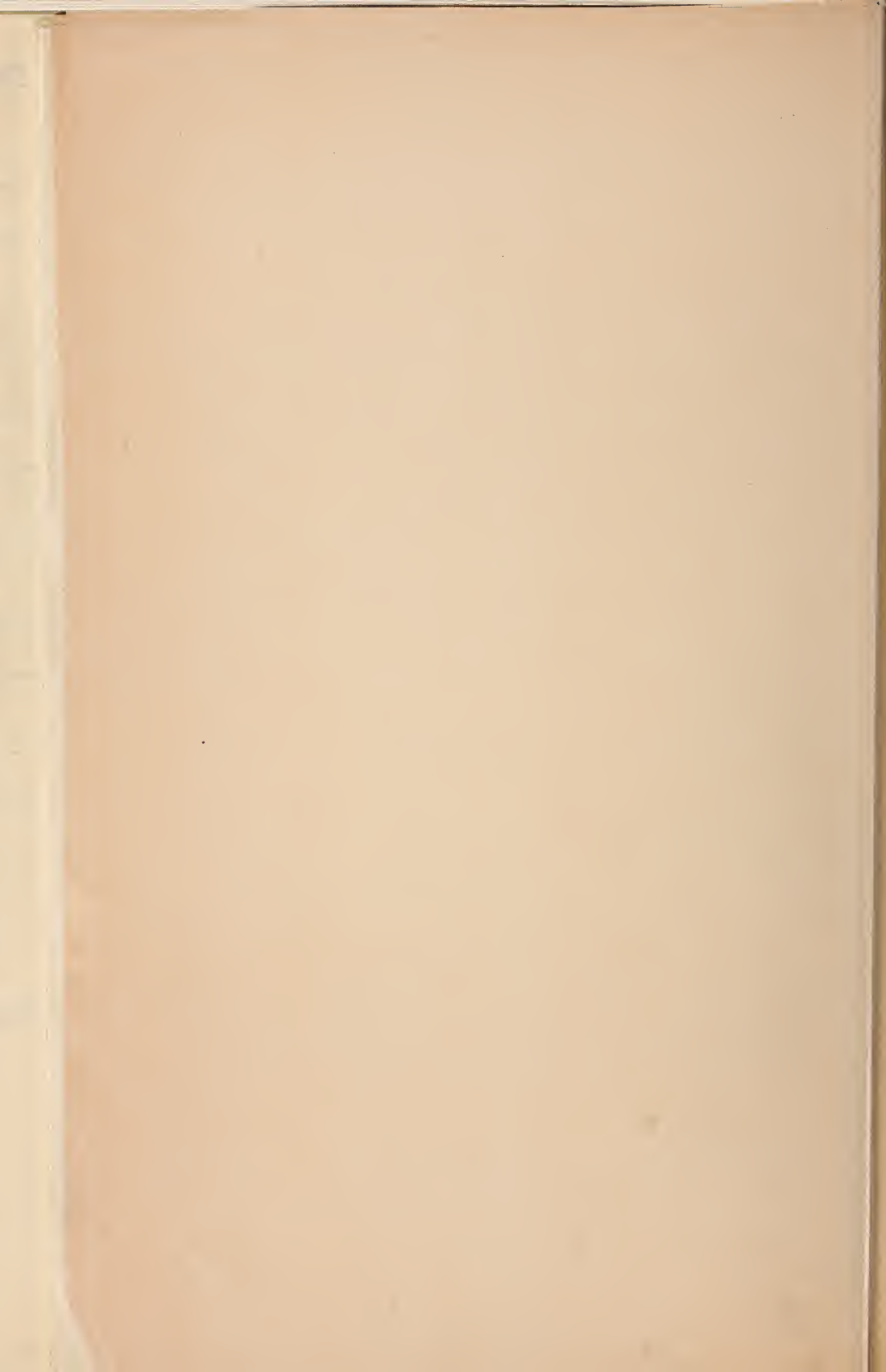
Experiments in nutrition have clearly proved that livestock products grown from soil well supplied with minerals are important to the health of the population living upon these products. The public is, therefore, interested in soil fertility above and beyond the financial interests of the farmer. Fortunately the program of soil-building is still available to help meet these changed conditions. Continued and renewed efforts are needed to make the land produce for human use the crops and livestock so essential to our general welfare.

The Massachusetts State PMA Committee,

HAROLD F. TOMPSON,

EDWARD M. DWYER,

MELVILLE G. GRAY.



THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Part I. GENERAL

A. Amount of Assistance Available for Each County

Funds available for the Program will be divided on the basis of conservation need between the counties in the State by the State committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the Program in their county. The State committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of the funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

B. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

C. Conservation Materials

As in 1946, the farmer will pay a part of the cost of conservation materials furnished. The part of the cost to be paid by the farmer will be reduced by the amount of the Small Payment Increase earned by the use of the conservation material.

Lime.—The lime that is furnished Massachusetts farmers is purchased by the Government on a continuous year around basis from the lowest bidders. This has resulted in lower cost lime each year.

It should be clearly understood by everyone that to get these lower prices, lime must be delivered throughout the year and delivery cannot be promised for any particular time. It is desirable to apply lime 6 months or a year in advance of seeding. Lime applied on a field will not wash away unless the soil washes away. The liming program should be planned a year in advance so that spring planting and seeding won't depend on lime delivery. The soil should be tested. Too much lime may be worse than not enough.

Superphosphate.—Only limited supplies of superphosphate can be obtained during the period when fertilizer companies are producing mixed fertilizer; therefore, only very limited deliveries can be expected between January 1 and July 1. Much of the superphosphate will have to be delivered after July 1, 1947.

D. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 Program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than June 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than April 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

E. Program Year

The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

Part II. PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

PRACTICE NO. 1.—Applying Lime

Rates of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent:

Barnstable County	\$3.90	Hampshire County	\$2.70
Berkshire County	2.00	Middlesex County	3.50
Bristol County	3.60	Nantucket County	6.80
Dukes County	6.80	Norfolk County	3.80
Essex County	3.60	Plymouth County	3.60
Franklin County	2.70	Worcester County	3.40
Hampden County	2.90		

Payment will be made for applying liming materials to cropland, pasture, poultry ranges, and orchards. If this practice is carried out with furnished lime, it will be reported as Practice No. 1A.

Recommendations.—Whether lime is needed depends on the soil and kind of crop. Too little or too much may result in costly failures. A simple soil test in advance provides needed information and can be secured from many sources that are known to community committeemen who will furnish information upon request.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve, and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.



The use of lime and superphosphate are two essential steps in establishing pasture like this.

PRACTICE No. 2.—Applying Available Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5)

Rate of payment: 4 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).

Applying available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) in mixed fertilizer and superphosphate. Superphosphate may be mixed with manure in stables and on dropping boards or used in connection with the planting or topdressing of legumes and grasses for either forage crops, pasture, poultry ranges, or orchard sods. If this practice is carried out with furnished superphosphate, it will be reported as Practice No. 2A.

Recommendations.—Superphosphate favors root development and benefits legumes. Unable to move freely through the soil, superphosphate works best from applications in the soil made during seedbed preparation at the rate of 300 to 800 pounds per acre. Topdressing haylands with superphosphate, except with manure or other plant foods, is not as effective. A practice of using superphosphate in the stable, about 1 pound per cow, per day, is an effective use on most dairy farms.

PRACTICE No. 3.—Available Potash

Rate of payment: 3 cents per pound of available potash (K_2O).

Payment will be made for applying potash in connection with either the planting or topdressing of legumes and grasses for either forage crops, pasture, poultry ranges, or orchard sods.

Recommendations.—Field trials indicate that alfalfa and ladino

clover respond to heavy applications of potash. An application of 250 to 300 pounds of muriate of potash supplementing an application of 0-14-14 will make the plants more thrifty and longer lived. If straight ingredients are used, an application of 2 or 3 bags each per acre of superphosphate and muriate of potash would be advisable on alfalfa and ladino to take care of their high potash requirements.



Recent experiments indicate that when superphosphate and manure are mixed before application to the land better results are obtained than when they are applied to the land separately. One or two pounds per cow per day is common practice.

PRACTICE No. 4.—Winter Cover Crops (Rye, Wheat, Barley, or Vetch)

Rate of payment: \$3.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the number of acres seeded as 1947-48 winter cover crop to rye, wheat, barley, or vetch. Payment will not be allowed if the crop is harvested for hay or grain.

Recommendations.—Land should be seeded to cover crops so that a good stand and a good growth may be secured before winter, and the crop left on the land over winter to prevent erosion. Seed should be applied at the following rates per acre: rye, 100 pounds; wheat, 100 pounds; barley, 100 pounds; and vetch, 20 pounds.

PRACTICE NO. 5.—Winter Cover Crops (Oats and Domestic Ryegrass)

Rate of payment: \$2.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for the number of acres seeded as 1947-48 winter cover crop to oats, and domestic ryegrass. Payment will not be allowed if the crop is harvested for hay or grain.

Recommendations.—Land should be seeded to cover crops so that a good stand and a good growth may be secured before winter, and the crop left on the land over winter to prevent erosion. Seed should be applied at the following rates per acre: oats, 80 lbs.; domestic ryegrass, 25 lbs.



The pullets in the shelter have just been moved to this Ladino clover range. Substantial savings in feed costs will result as the growing birds have access to the high-protein forage.

PRACTICE NO. 6.—Summer Green Manure Crops (Barley, Rye, or Wheat)

Rate of payment: \$3.50 per acre.

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of barley, rye, or wheat as a summer green manure crop from which no crop will be harvested. This practice will not qualify for payment if a payment for the crop has been made under a previous program.



Cover crops serve two purposes. They protect the soil from erosion in winter and add humus when they are plowed under.

PRACTICE No. 7.—Summer Green Manure Crops (Oats, Millet, or Buckwheat)

Rate of payment: \$2.00 per acre.

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of oats, millet, or buckwheat as a summer green manure crop from which no crop will be harvested. This practice will not qualify for payment if a payment for the crop has been made under a previous program.

PRACTICE No. 8.—Mulch

Rate of payment: \$4.00 per ton.

Payment will be made for the application of air-dried straw or hay, excluding manure, as a mulch, to orchards and small fruits or vegetable land. All materials produced on the land during the 1947 program year from grasses, legumes, cover crops, as well as the mulching materials, must be left on the land. Mulching materials that are not air-dried will be paid for on an air-dried basis.

PRACTICE No. 9.—Sanding Cranberry Bogs

Rate of payment: \$5.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for sanding fruiting cranberry bogs to a depth of at least one-half inch to restore and maintain the productive capacity of bogs.



Mulching a well-cared-for orchard in eastern Massachusetts.



Examining a fairly young cranberry bog which has just been sanded.

PRACTICE No. 10.—Planting Forest Trees

Rate of payment: \$7.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from damage by livestock grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management practice.

The following species of trees are recommended for planting under this practice: red pine, white pine, balsam, fir, red spruce, white spruce, or Norway spruce.

PRACTICE No. 11.—Improving Woodlands

Rate of payment: \$5.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for the improvement of a stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or if needed, both. At least 150 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Extension Forester or his agent.



Pasture clearance before and after. Before clearance the newly treated and seeded pasture in the foreground was the same in appearance as the land in the background where the trees and brush have not as yet been cleared.



Although 100,000 feet of pine were cut from six acres of this woodland, care was taken to protect young natural reforestation and leave immature trees undamaged for more growth and later harvest.

Practices No. 12 through 20 must be completed in accordance with recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service

PRACTICE No. 12.—Clearing Land for Pasture

Rate of payment: \$10.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for clearing land for pasture by brushing and clearing for seeding and reseeding to an approved pasture mixture when the cost per acre as estimated by the county committee is \$20.00 or more. Adequate amounts of lime, phosphoric acid and potash must be applied.

PRACTICE No. 13.—Diversion Ditches

Rate of payment: \$2.25 per each 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for constructing diversion ditches having an average cross-section of at least 10 square feet. Payment will not be made unless the waterway is seeded or sodded and proper outlets and the necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

PRACTICE No. 14.—Terracing

Rate of payment: \$1.00 for each 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for constructing standard terraces having an average cross-section of at least 10 square feet. Payment will not be made unless proper outlets and the necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

PRACTICE No. 15.—Contour Strip Farming

Rate of payment: \$2.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for establishing alternating strips of close-grown crops or sod, and intertilled crops on the contour. At least 25 percent of the area must be in sod strips in order to qualify. Contour lines must be established and followed.

PRACTICE No. 16.—Contour Cultivation of Intertilled Crops

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the planting and cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour. Contour lines must be established and followed. All operations in connection with the seeding must be on the contour.

PRACTICE No. 17.—Contour Seeding of Close-Grown Crops

Rate of payment: 50 cents per acre.

Payment will be made for the seeding of small grains and other close-grown crops on the contour. Contour lines must be established and all operations in connection with the seeding must follow the contour.

PRACTICE No. 18.—Sod Waterways

Rate of payment: 75 cents for each 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing sod waterways. Outlets and sod waterways include protected natural and constructed channels for the purpose of disposing of run-off in a manner which will prevent erosion. Payment will not be made for any area for which payment has been made under a previous program. Payment will not be made if carried out as part of Practice No. 13.

PRACTICE No. 19.—Construction or Enlargement of Drainage Ditches

Rate of payment: 10 cents per cubic yard of earth moved.

Payment will be made for the construction or enlargement of drainage ditches for draining cropland, pasture or orchards. Ditches will be provided with proper outlets and so constructed as to provide reasonable drainage for the area. Cleaning out fill-in from original ditches will not qualify for payment.

PRACTICE No. 20.—Tile Drainage

Rates of payment per foot:

10B—4 cents for 3'' tile

10C—5 cents for 4'' tile

10D—6 cents for 5'' tile

10E—8 cents for 6'' tile

Payment will be made for installing tile under drains for the purpose of draining cropland, orchards or pastures. Proper outlets must be provided. The tile must be laid on a grade that will provide free flow of the entire length of the drain and shall be installed below the depth of tillage.

PRACTICE No. 21.—Special County Conservation Practice

Rate of payment: Available in each county office.

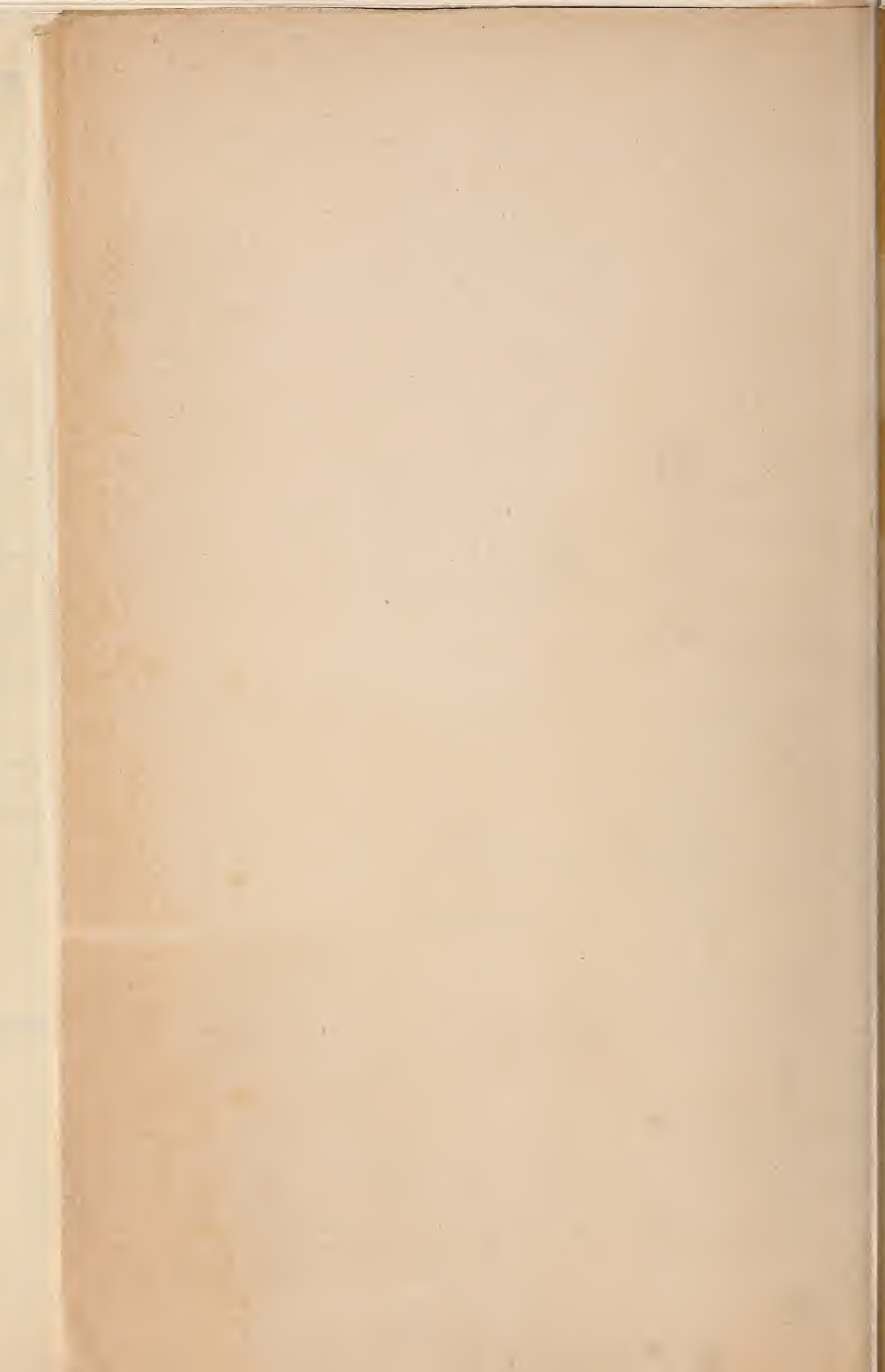
Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed ten percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus ten percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENTS

Payments under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by Congress.

State PMA Committee,
EDWARD N. DWYER,
MELVILLE G. GRAY,
HAROLD F. TOMPSON,
W. S. MUNSON, *Director of*
Extension.
S. R. PARKER, *State Director,*
Production and Marketing
Administration.

A. W. MANCHESTER, *Director,*
Northeast Region,
Field Service Branch,
Production and Marketing
Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.



Issued July 30, 1947

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

Revised

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR MASSACHUSETTS

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2

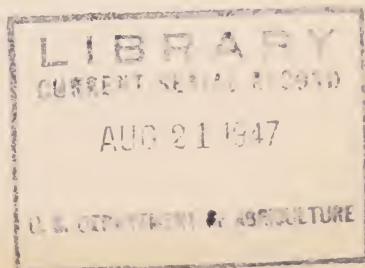
NER-1110-Massachusetts is hereby revised as follows:

B. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm, except (Revision) that practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

(over)



NER-1110-Massachusetts is further revised as follows:

D. Farmer's Eligibility

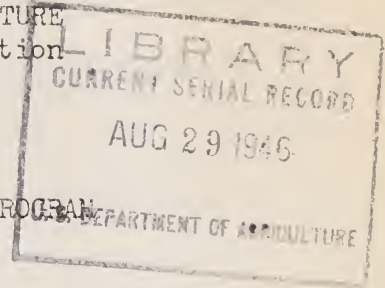
Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 Program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than August 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm, except that practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than April 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State Committee that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

(Revision)

(Revision)

Thos. L. Ayers
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.



THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

PART I. GENERAL

A. Assistance Available to each County

Funds available for the Program will be divided equitably between the counties in the State by the State Committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the Program in their county. The State Committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

B. Amount of Assistance Available for each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county. Technical assistance in connection with carrying out practices on any farm can be obtained from the county agricultural agent.

C. Conservation Materials

Lime and superphosphate will be furnished as conservation materials. The Government will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. These payments will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order. Increase in small payments to which the farmer is entitled will be applied toward the cash payment required for lime and superphosphate furnished. In counties where lime spreading service is available a separate bulletin will be issued to furnish such additional information as is needed.

If superphosphate is furnished through local dealers, the farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.

D. Program Year

The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

E. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than June 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State Committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

PART II. APPROVED PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

Practice No. 1 - LIMING MATERIAL

Rate of Payment: \$3.80 per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

Payment will be made for applying liming material to cropland, pasture, poultry range, or orchards. If this practice is carried out with furnished liming material, it will be shown as Practice No. 1A.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to a calcium oxide equivalent.

Practice No. 2 - PHOSPHORIC ACID

Rate of Payment: 4.3 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid (P_{205}).

This is equivalent to: 86 cents per cwt. for 20% superphosphate, 81.7 cents per cwt. for 19% superphosphate, 77.4 cents per cwt. for 18% superphosphate.

WHEN USED WITH MANURE - Payment will be made for mixing superphosphate with manure in the stable or on dropping boards and applying the manure to cropland, pastures, poultry ranges, or orchards on the farm.

WHEN NOT USED WITH MANURE - Payment will be made for superphosphate and available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer used in connection with seeding legumes and grasses on cropland, pastures, and poultry ranges; as a topdressing on hayland and pasture; or on sod in orchards.

If this practice is carried out with furnished superphosphate, it will be shown as Practice No. 2A.

Practice No. 3 - POTASH

Rate of Payment: 3 cents per pound of available potash.

This is equivalent to \$1.80 per cwt. for 60% muriate of potash.

Payment will be made for available potash alone or in mixed fertilizer used in connection with seeding legumes and grasses on cropland, pastures, and poultry ranges; as a topdressing on hayland and pasture; or on sod in orchards.

Practice No. 4 - CLEARING LAND FOR PASTURE

Rate of Payment: \$10.00 per acre

Payment will be made for clearing land of rock, stones, brush, trees, and stumps, and leveling hummocks where necessary, for pasture, when the cost per acre as estimated by the county committee is \$20.00 or more. Recommended amounts of lime, phosphoric acid, potash, and approved pasture seed mixture must be used. It is recommended that the practice be carried out under the technical supervision of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

Practice No. 5 - MULCH

Rate of Payment: \$5.00 per ton of air-dried straw or hay.

Payment will be made for the application of air-dried straw or hay, as a mulch, to commercial orchards and small fruits or vegetable land. All materials produced on the land during the 1946 program year from grasses, legumes, cover crops, as well as the mulching materials, must be left on the land. Mulching materials that are not air-dried will be paid for on a air-dried basis.

Practice No. 6 - WINTER COVER CROPS

Rate of Payment: \$2.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing and leaving on the land during the winter of 1946-47, a good stand and a good growth of a cover crop of winter rye. Payment will not be made if a crop is harvested for hay or grain.

Practice No. 7 - SPECIAL COUNTY CONSERVATION PRACTICE

Rate of Payment - Available in each County Office

Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed ten percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus ten percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENTS

The rates of practice payments may be adjusted on the basis of funds hereafter made available by Congress and according to the extent of participation in the program.

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region
Field Service Branch
Production and Marketing Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

State PMA Committee:

J. Ralph Graham, (Chairman)
Albert H. Fletcher
Alfred E. Houston
Laurence A. Bevan, Associate Director
of Extension

J. Ralph Graham, State Director of
Production & Marketing Administration

FOREWARD

In a democracy nothing is more potent than "the people at work."

Conservation of our agricultural resources in the public interest is the responsibility of all citizens. Farmers have the opportunity of cooperating with the Government in carrying out a thorough-going long-time program in conservation, and keenly sense the urgency of the challenge.

Farm land in New Hampshire is largely in hay, pasture, poultry range, and in sod orchard. Therefore, the conservation practices which apply to the largest number of farms are those which will produce the best results in conservation upon this land most of which is in sod an average of nine years out of ten.

Many years of thorough experimentation, and widespread experience of progressive farmers, clearly demonstrates that these sod lands respond readily and generously when lime, phosphoric acid and potash are used in amounts recommended by the Experiment Station and the Extension Service.

Real conservation is accomplished as the soil acidity is neutralized and the mineral content of soils is increased through the use of these soil-building materials.

These improvements in the soil stimulate and support an increased growth of legumes which still further benefits the soil through the nitrogen which legumes take from the air and add to the soil. Legumes also improve the soil texture. The water holding capacity is increased not only as a result of the improved texture but also by the heavier growth of grasses and legumes retarding the flow-off of rain.

Thus in New Hampshire the consistent use of lime, phosphoric acid and potash offers the opportunity for best results in conservation.

However, it is recognized that there are other conservation practices of great importance, some of which have been added to the program in New Hampshire. That such broadening of the program is taking place is evidenced by the addition of a "clearing land for pasture" practice last year and the "mulch" and "winter cover crops" practices restored to the Program of 1947, after being eliminated during the war.

The New Hampshire State PMA Committee
J. Ralph Graham, Chairman

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THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Yes—this New Hampshire farmer is pleased with the results of lime, superphosphate and potash—clover, alfalfa and good pasture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
Field Service Branch—Northeast Region
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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FOREWORD

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These improvements in the soil stimulate and support an increased growth of legumes which still further benefits the soil through the nitrogen which legumes take from the air and add to the soil. Legumes also improve the soil texture. The water holding capacity is increased not only as a result of the improved texture but also by the heavier growth of grasses and legumes retarding the flow-off of rain.

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The New Hampshire State PMA Committee,
J. RALPH GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

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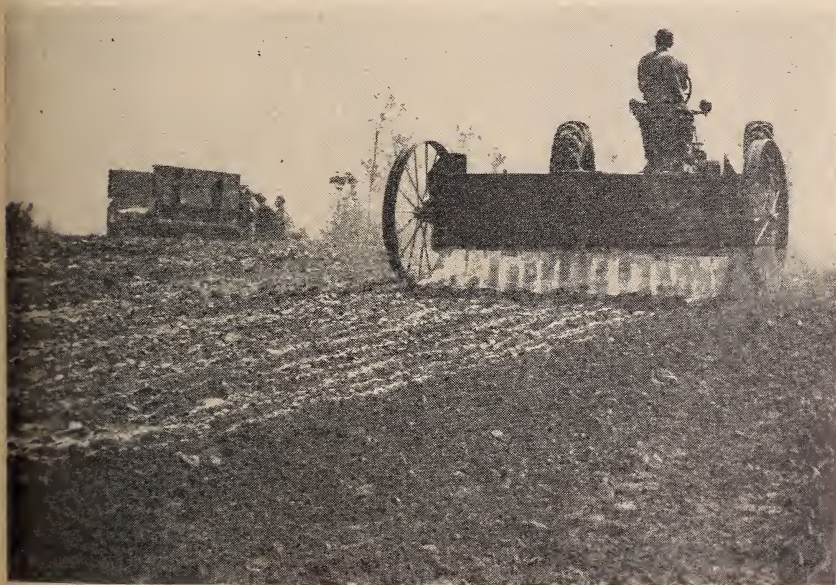


THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Part I. GENERAL

A. Assistance available to each county

Funds available for the Program will be divided on the basis of conservation need between the counties in the State by the State Committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the Program in their county. The State Committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.



Spreading lime is a regular part of this New Hampshire farm operation.

B. Amount of assistance available for each farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis

of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county. Technical assistance in connection with carrying out practices on any farm can be obtained from the county agricultural agent.

C. Conservation materials

Lime and superphosphate will be furnished as conservation materials. The Government will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. These payments will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order. Increase in small payments to which the farmer is entitled will be applied toward the cash payment required for lime and superphosphate furnished. In counties where lime spreading service is available a separate bulletin will be issued to furnish such additional information as is needed.

If superphosphate is furnished through local dealers, the farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.

D. Program year

The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

E. Farmer's eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than June 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State Committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

Part II. APPROVED PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

PRACTICE No. 1.—Liming material

Rate of payment: \$3.80 per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent.

Payment will be made for applying liming material to cropland, pasture, poultry range, or orchards. If this practice is carried out with furnished liming material, it will be shown as Practice No. 1A.



And here is the result of proper liming and fertilization. High in protein, Ladino does a real job for the dairyman

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to a calcium oxide equivalent.

PRACTICE No. 2.—Phosphoric acid

Rate of payment: 4.3 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).

This is equivalent to: 86 cents per hundredweight for 20 percent superphosphate, 81.7 cents per hundredweight for 19 percent superphosphate, 77.4 cents per hundredweight for 18 percent superphosphate.

When used with manure.—Payment will be made for mixing superphosphate with manure in the stable or on dropping boards and apply-

ing the manure to cropland, pastures, poultry ranges, or orchards on the farm.

When not used with manure.—Payment will be made for superphosphate and available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer used in connection with seeding legumes and grasses on cropland, pastures, and poultry ranges; as a topdressing on hayland and pasture; or on sod in orchards.

If this practice is carried out with furnished superphosphate, it will be shown as Practice No. 2A.



Recent experiments indicate that when superphosphate and manure are mixed prior to application to the land, better results are obtained than when they are applied separately.

PRACTICE No. 3.—Potash

Rate of payment: 3 cents per pound of available potash.

This is equivalent to \$1.80 per hundredweight for 60 percent muriate of potash.

Payment will be made for available potash alone or in mixed fertilizer used in connection with seeding legumes and grasses on cropland, pastures, and poultry ranges; as a topdressing on hayland and pasture; or on sod in orchards.

PRACTICE No. 4.—Clearing land for pasture

Rate of payment: \$10 per acre.

Payment will be made for clearing land of rock, stones, brush, trees, and stumps, and leveling hummocks where necessary, for pasture, when

the cost per acre as estimated by the county committee is \$20 or more. Recommended amounts of lime, phosphoric acid, potash, and approved pasture seed mixture must be used. It is recommended that the practice be carried out under the technical supervision of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.



The value of proper fertilization shows up in this Ladino clover poultry range. Significant savings in feed costs result as the growing birds have access to high protein forage.

PRACTICE NO. 5.—Mulch

Rate of payment: \$5 per ton of air-dried straw or hay.

Payment will be made for the application of air-dried straw or hay, as a mulch, to commercial orchards and small fruits or vegetable land. All materials produced on the land during the 1947 program year from grasses, legumes, cover crops, as well as the mulching materials, must be left on the land. Mulching materials that are not air-dried will be paid for on an air-dried basis.

PRACTICE NO. 6.—Winter cover crops

Rate of payment: \$2 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing and leaving on the land during the winter of 1946-47, a good stand and a good growth of a cover crop of winter rye. Payment will not be made if a crop is harvested for hay or grain.



The pasture clearance job is well underway on this farm. Later lime, superphosphate and potash will be applied and an approved pasture mixture seeded.



Applying mulch in a well-cared-for New Hampshire orchard.



Plowing under a good stand of winter rye serves a double purpose. It helps protect the land in winter against erosion and returns organic matter to the soil.

PRACTICE No. 7.—Special county conservation practice

Rate of payment: Available in each county office.

Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed ten percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus 10 percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENTS

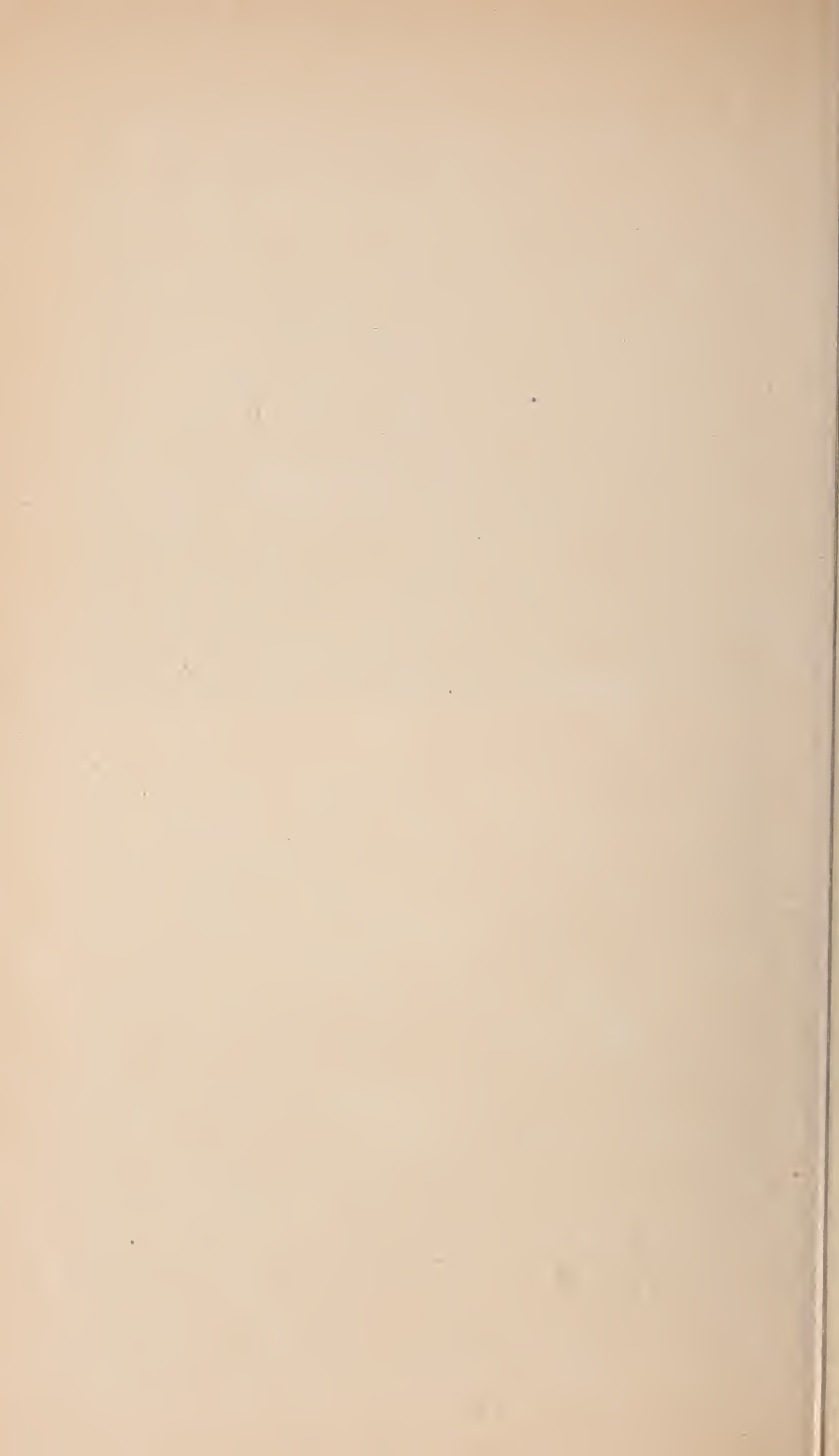
The rates of practice payments may be adjusted on the basis of funds hereafter made available by Congress and according to the extent of participation in the program.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Region,
Field Service Branch,
Production and Marketing
Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

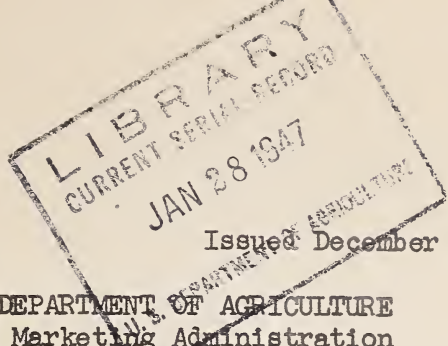
State PMA Committee:

J. RALPH GRAHAM, *Chairman*
ALBERT H. FLETCHER
ALFRED E. HOUSTON
LAURENCE A. BEVAN, *Associate*
Director of Extension.

J. RALPH GRAHAM, *State Director*
of Production and Marketing Administration.



N76B
Cap. 2



NER-1110-New Hampshire
Supplement No. 1

Issued December 10, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, C. D.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Supplement No. 1

Bulletin NER-1110-New Hampshire is hereby amended as follows:

Practice No. 1--Liming Material

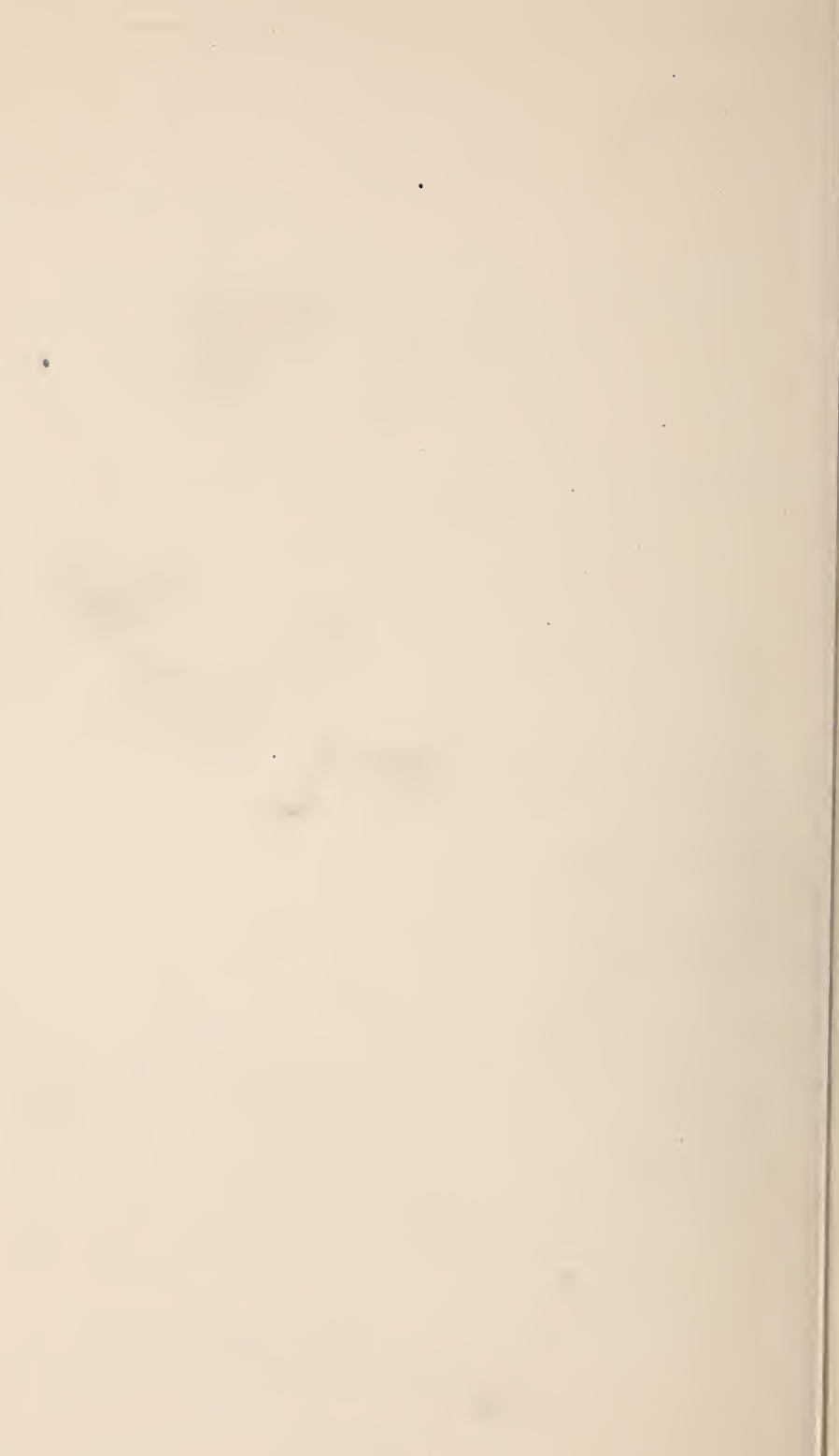
Rate of payment: \$3.52 per ton of standard ground
limestone or its equivalent.

Practice No. 2--Phosphoric Acid

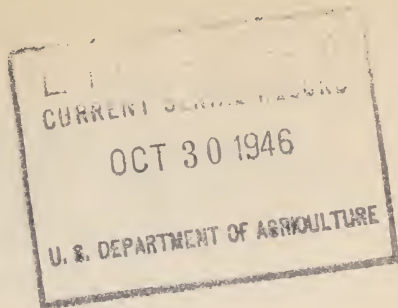
Rate of payment: 4.4 cents per pound of available
phosphoric acid (P₂O₅).

This is equivalent to: 88 cents per hundredweight for
20 percent superphosphate; 83.6 cents per hundredweight for
19 percent superphosphate; and 79.2 cents per hundredweight
for 18 percent superphosphate.

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region



1.42
N76B
Resume



NER-1028
Supplement No. 2

Issued October 24, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

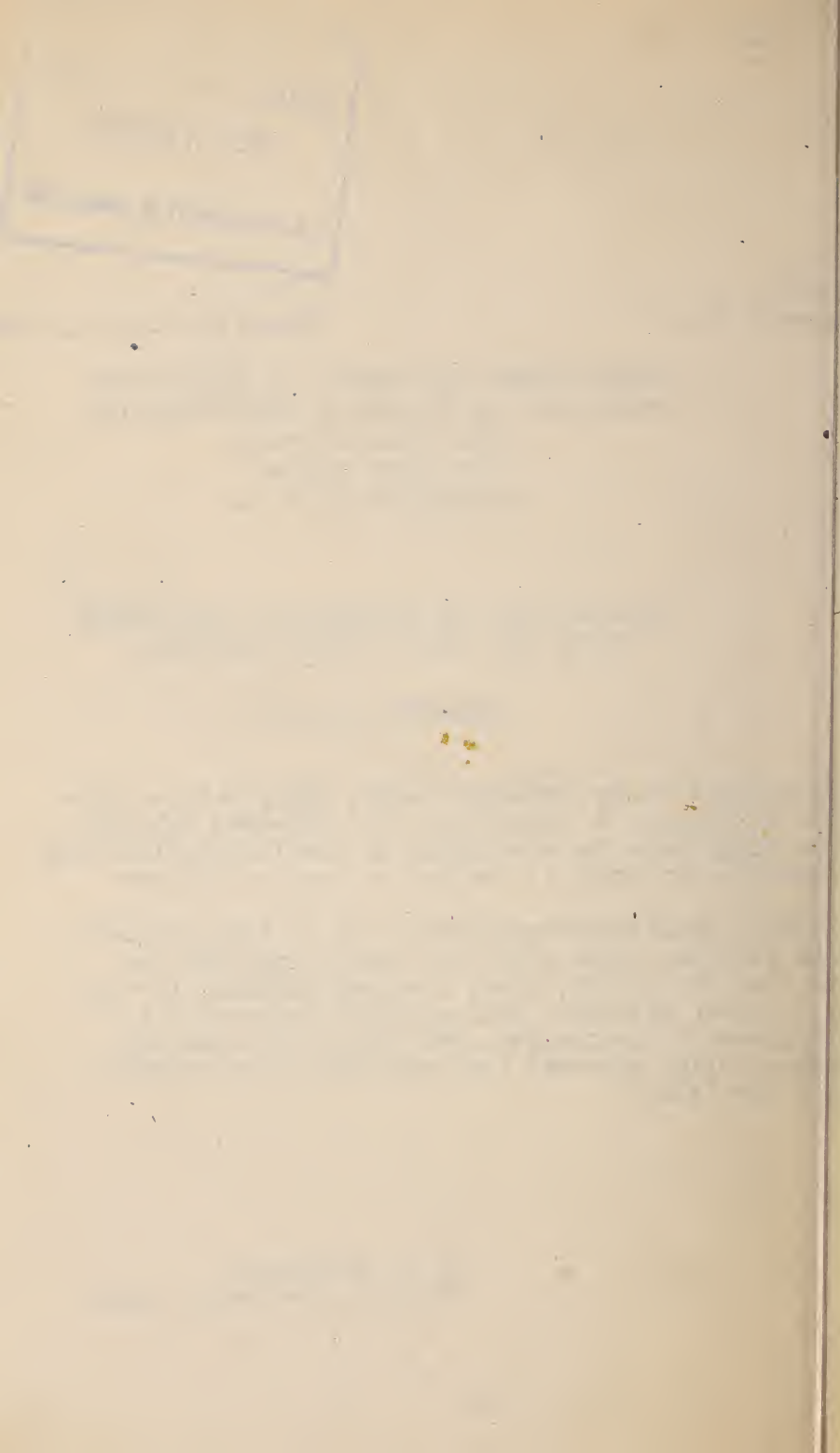
INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING PERFORMANCE
STATE AND COUNTY OFFICE PROCEDURE

Supplement No. 2

For the State of New Hampshire only, the provision contained in Section I, Subsection C of NER-1028 relating to the final date for enrollment in the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program, is revised to read as follows:

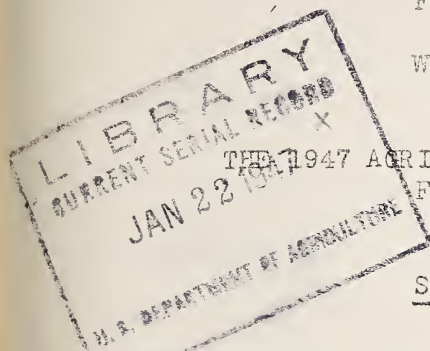
"A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than October 31, 1946, a signed NER-1015 for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm."

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region



Issued December 31, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.



THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2

Bulletin NER-1110-New Hampshire is hereby amended by including the following practices:

Practice No. 8 - **Construction or Enlargement of Drainage Ditches**

Rate of Payment: 10 cents per cubic yard of earth moved.

Payment will be made for the construction or enlargement of effective drainage ditches to carry off excess water from crop, pasture or orchard land. No payment will be made for material moved in cleaning a ditch.

County committees will base their prior approval of this practice upon the submission of evidence that the benefit from it will be commensurate with the cost and that the payment will not be in excess of the amount which the committee will approve for the farm.

Practice No. 9 - **Tile Drainage**

Rates of Payment per foot:

- 5 cents for 4" tile.
- 6 cents for 5" tile.
- 8 cents for 6" tile
- 10 cents for 7" tile.

Payment will be made for installing tile drain for the purpose of draining cropland, orchards and pastures. Tile must be laid on a grade that will freely carry excess water from the area being drained. At all points the tile shall be far enough beneath the surface of the soil to be safe from damage by frost or tillage tools.

County committees will base their prior approval of this practice upon the submission of evidence that the benefit from it will be commensurate with the cost and that the payment will not be in excess of the amount which the committee will approve for the farm.

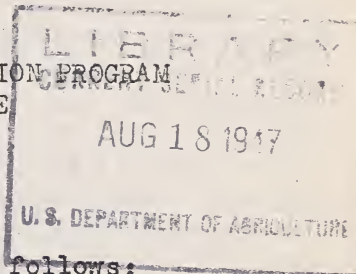
A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

Issued July 30, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

SUPPLEMENT NO. 3



VER-1110-New Hampshire is hereby revised as follows:

3. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on the farm, except (Revision) that practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county. Technical assistance in connection with carrying out practices on any farm can be obtained from the county agricultural agent.

(over)

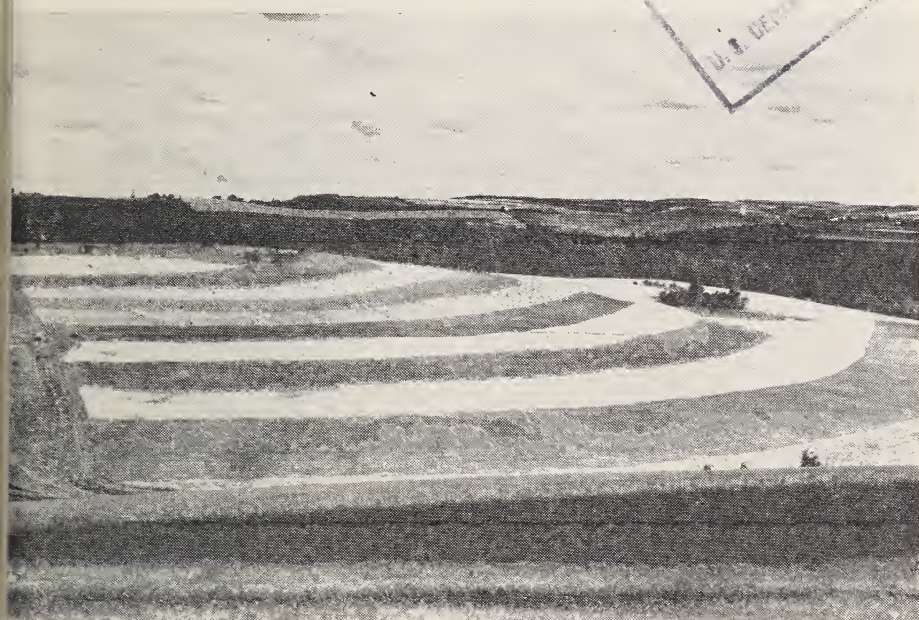
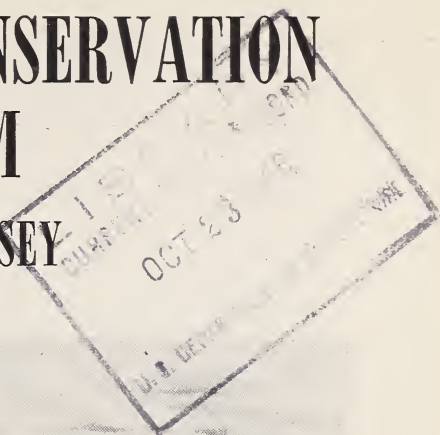
NER-1110-New Hampshire is further revised as follows:

E. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than September 15, 1947, a signed (Revisi
NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm, except that (Revisi
practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State Committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

Thos. L. Ayers
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW JERSEY



CONTOUR STRIPCROPPING

Prevents Erosion

Saves Labor

Guarantees the Future

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH
NORTHEAST REGION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOREWORD

Conservation of our agricultural resources in the public interest is the responsibility of all citizens. Farmers have the opportunity of cooperating with the Government in carrying out a thoroughgoing, long-time program in conservation. They keenly sense the urgency of the challenge.

The 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program has been broadened to give greater effect to this policy. Based on the recommendations of county and community committeemen, the program is designed to assist farmers in building and maintaining soil fertility, controlling erosion, and in general, producing more nutritious crops with greater efficiency.

The help of the Technical Advisory Committee in formulating program practices is gratefully acknowledged.

New Jersey State PMA Committee:

JACOB A. BLAKESLEE, *Chairman*,
CHARLES A. COLLINS,
JAMES C. EWART,
GEORGE A. STEVENS.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR NEW JERSEY

Part I. GENERAL

A. The Program

The 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for New Jersey in general has been built with the ultimate goal of preventing loss of our soil resources when the maximum production of all farms is necessary. The program has been developed with the assistance of an Advisory Technical Committee composed of members from the Agricultural College, Experiment Station, Extension Service, the State Department of Agriculture, and Soil Conservation Service.

Under the 1947 program, county committees will have more responsibilities for adapting the program to the agricultural needs of the county. Lime and superphosphate will be furnished as conservation material or a farmer may buy and receive payment for applying them. Farmers wishing more information concerning any part of the program should contact their county offices or any member of their county or community committees.

B. Assistance Available to Each County

Funds available for the program will be divided on the basis of conservation need between the counties in the State by the State committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the program in their county. The State committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

C. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.



Using the proper amount of lime is one of the essential steps in good soil management.

D. Conservation Materials

Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished to carry out approved practices, the Government will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. The part to be paid by the farmer will be reduced by the amount of the small payment increase earned for the use of the conservation material. This payment will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order.

In the case of superphosphate, which will be furnished through local dealers under the purchase order plan, the farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.

FAIR PRICES PER TON OF SUPERPHOSPHATE AT DEALERS' WAREHOUSES

<i>Counties</i>	<i>18 percent</i>	<i>19 percent</i>	<i>20 percent</i>
Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Salem Counties-----	\$21. 00	\$22. 80	\$24. 00
Bergen, Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren Counties-----	21. 40	23. 20	24. 40

E. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than April 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and

the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than April 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

F. Program Year

The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

Part II. APPROVED PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

PRACTICE No. 1.—Liming Materials

Rates of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent:
 \$3 in Bergen, Cape May, Essex, Passaic, and Union Counties; \$2.90 in Atlantic, Cumberland, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, and Somerset Counties; \$2.80 in Middlesex County; \$2.70 in Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, and Warren Counties; \$2.50 in Sussex County.

Payment will be made for applying liming materials to cropland, permanent pasture, or orchards. If this practice is carried out with furnished liming materials, it will be shown as Practice No. 1A.

It is recommended that the rate of application per acre be at least 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or its equivalent in other liming material, except where a soil test shows that less should be applied.

It is suggested that a farmer have his soil tested to determine the amount of lime needed.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

The following are equivalents of 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone:

- (1) 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (2) 2,225 pounds of moist limestone.
- (3) 6,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime.

The equivalent of ground oyster shell will be determined in accordance with the definition of standard ground limestone.



The results of lime, superphosphate and potash show in this excellent stand of Ladino pasture. At the same time it builds the soil, it helps lower the cost of milk production.

PRACTICE No. 2.—Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of payment : 3.8 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).

This is equivalent to: 76 cents per hundredweight for 20 percent superphosphate; 72.2 cents per hundredweight for 19 percent superphosphate; 68.4 cents per hundredweight for 18 percent superphosphate.

Payment will be made for applying available phosphoric acid in superphosphate or mixed fertilizer on (1) established hay land, (2) permanent pastures, (3) winter cover crops, except small grains seeded alone, (4) cover crops in orchards, (5) summer legumes for cover crops, or (6) new seedlings of grasses or legumes with or without a nurse crop. Superphosphate may be mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards.

PRACTICE No. 3.—Potash

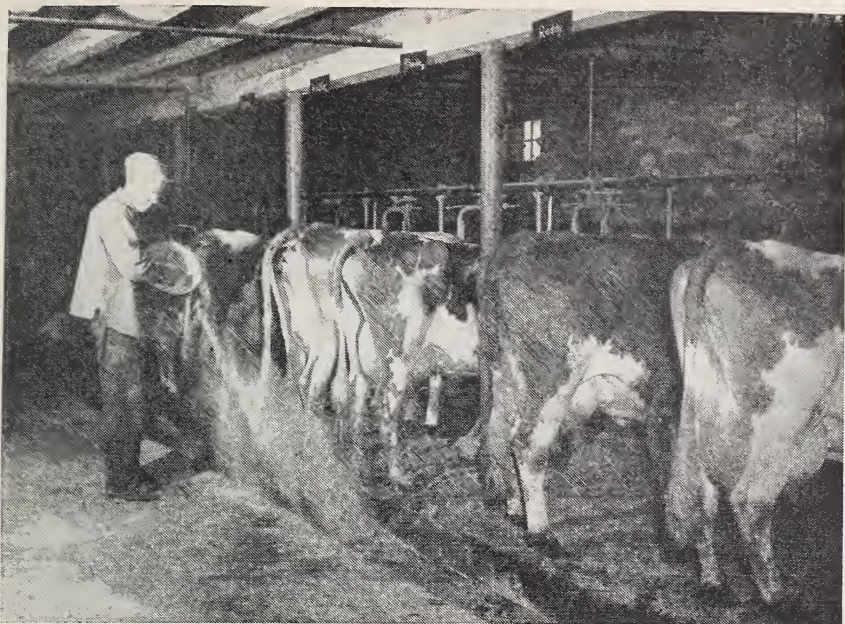
Rate of payment : 3 cents per pound of available potash.

Payment will be made for applying available potash on (1) established hay land, (2) permanent pastures, (3) new seedlings of biennial and perennial grasses, or legumes, with or without a nurse crop, or (4) summer legumes for cover crops.

PRACTICE No. 4.—Ryegrass Cover Crop

Rate of payment : \$2 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing, on cropland or in orchards, a good stand and growth of ryegrass as a cover crop in 1947. It is recommended that 20 pounds of seed be used per acre.



Recent experiments indicate that when superphosphate and manure are mixed before being applied to the land better results are obtained than when they are applied separately. About one or two pounds per cow per day is common practice.

PRACTICE No. 5.—Rye, Wheat, Oats, Winter Cover Crop

Rate of payment: \$2 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing on cropland or in orchards a good stand and a good growth of rye, wheat or oats which is left on the land during the winter of 1946-47. No payment will be made if harvested for hay or grain.

It is recommended that the following amounts of seed be used per acre:

Rye— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

Wheat— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

Oats— $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels per acre.

PRACTICE No. 6.—Vetch or Crimson Clover—Winter Clover Crop

Rate of payment: \$3 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing on cropland or in orchards, a good stand and a good growth of vetch or crimson clover or a mixture containing vetch and winter grain or vetch and ryegrass which is left on the land during the winter of 1946-47. No payment will be made if harvested for hay or seed. It is recommended that the following amounts of seed be used per acre:

Vetch—30 pounds if seeded alone.

Crimson clover—20 pounds.

Vetch and winter grain or ryegrass—20 pounds vetch and 1 bushel winter grain or 20 pounds vetch and 10 lbs. ryegrass.



A cover crop in orchard returns humus to the soil.

PRACTICE NO. 7.—Summer Cover Crop

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing during the summer of 1947, a good growth and a good stand on cropland or in orchards of summer legumes, millet, or sudan grass or mixtures of these which are left on the land during the winter or followed by a fall sown crop. No payment will be made if harvested for hay or grain.

PRACTICE NO. 8.—Seeding Poultry Range

Rate of payment: \$5 per acre.

Payment will be made for the seeding of a poultry range on a properly prepared seed bed. This practice will be approved for payment only where satisfactory amounts of lime and fertilizer are applied where needed. It is recommended that one of the following seed mixtures be used:

Heavy soils—per acre:

Timothy—2 pounds.

Orchard grass—6 pounds.

Alsike—4 pounds.

Ladino—2 pounds.

Light soils—per acre:

Ryegrass—6 pounds.

Orchard grass—6 pounds.

Alsike—4 pounds, or alfalfa—6 pounds.

Ladino—2 pounds.



Substantial savings in feed cost result when growing pullets have access to a clover poultry range like this.

PRACTICE No. 9.—Sanding Cranberry Bogs

Rate of payment: \$5 per acre.

The application of sand, free from stones and loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.



A fairly young cranberry bog which has just been sanded.

PRACTICE No. 10.—Mulching

Rate of payment: \$5 per ton.

Payment will be made for applying air-dried hay, straw, or salt hay (excluding manure), to commercial orchards, vineyards, small fruits, or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1947 from grasses, legumes, green-manure crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land. It is recommended that at least 1 ton of air-dried straw or its equivalent be used per acre. Mulching materials that are not air-dried will be paid for on an air-dried basis.

PRACTICE No. 11.—Seeding Permanent Pasture

Rate of payment: \$3 per acre.

Payment will be made for sowing an approved mixture of grasses and legumes for pasture, preceded by the application of an adequate amount of lime and a fertilizer mixture high in phosphate and potash materials. The seeding per acre must contain at least 6 pounds of orchard grass or 10 pounds of smooth brome grass or 8 pounds of reed canary grass, and either (1) 1 pound of ladino clover, 4 pounds of red clover, and 2 pounds of alsike, or (2) 6 pounds of alfalfa. This practice applies to sowing on a plowed and well-prepared seedbed, either with or without a companion grain crop; and to renovating an existing pasture sod, with or without plowing.

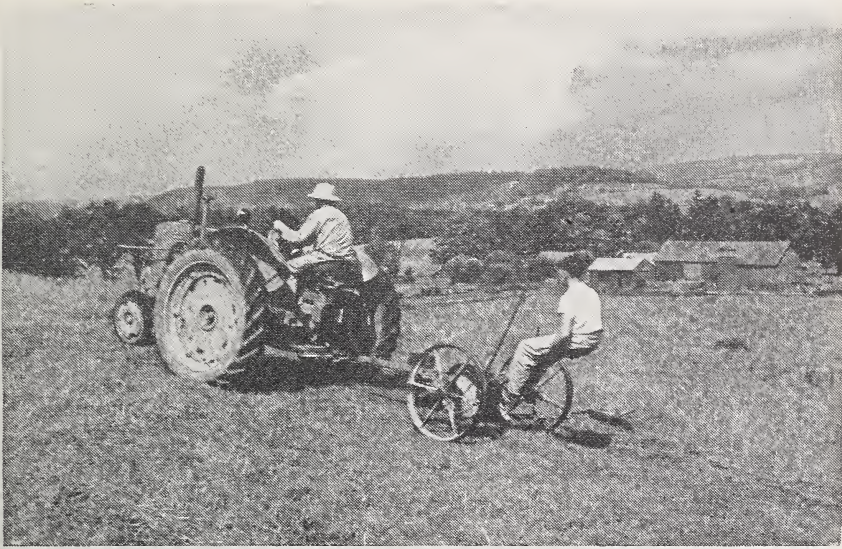


A good herd deserves good pasture—rich in the minerals that lime, superphosphate, and potash supply.

PRACTICE No. 12.—Mowing Weeds in Pasture

Rate of payment: 50 cents per acre per year.

Payment will be made for mowing permanent pastures in late spring or early summer as often as is necessary to control weeds and eliminate maturing grass stems, letting clippings lie. The mowing must be done before the weed seeds mature.



Clipping the pasture helps maintain a succulent growth throughout the summer. It should be done before weed seeds and grass stems mature.

PRACTICE No. 13.—Construction of Fences on Pasture Land and to Protect Farm Woodlots

Rates of payment:

13B—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet for a one strand fence.

13C—\$2.00 per linear feet for a three or more strand fence.

Payment will be made for the construction of fences for the purpose of rotating pasture land and to protect farm woodlots. This practice must have prior approval of the county committee.

PRACTICE No. 14.—Planting Forest Trees

Rate of payment: \$7.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the planting of forest trees. It is recommended that forest trees be planted at the rate of at least 700 trees per acre spaced not more than 8 feet by 8 feet. Shrubs helpful to wild life may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock grazing.

Approved varieties for planting are:

Black locust
Black walnut
Norway spruce
White pine
Red oak

White oak
Black oak
Pin oak
White ash
Tulip poplar

Douglas fir
Japanese larch
European larch
Sugar maple
Pitch pine

The following varieties are approved for counties south of and including Middlesex and Monmouth only: White cedar, short leaf pine and loblolly pine.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for North Jersey. March or April is preferable for South Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

Operators should obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county committee or the Agricultural Extension Service.

PRACTICE No. 15.—Woodland Management

Rate of payment: \$3 per acre.

Payment will be made for the improvement of the stand of forest trees by thinning, weeding, or pruning to develop at least 100 potential timber trees of desirable species, well distributed over each acre of woodland improved.

Operators shall carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the county committee or the Agricultural Extension Service.

Practices No. 16 through 23 should be carried out in accordance with recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service

PRACTICE No. 16.—Subsoiling

Rate of payment: \$2.25 per acre.

Payment will be made for subsoiling to a depth which effectively shatters the hard pan or plow sole at intervals not exceeding 4 feet.

PRACTICE No. 17.—Contour Stripcropping

Rate of payment: \$2.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for growing alternating strips of close grown crops or sod and intertilled crops on the contour. At least 25 percent of the area must be in sod strips in order to qualify. Contour lines must be established and followed.

PRACTICE No. 18.—Contour Cultivation of Intertilled Crops

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour. Contour lines must be established and all operations in connection with the seeding must follow the contour. Payment will not be allowed for this practice for any area for which payment is made under Practice No. 17.

PRACTICE NO. 19.—Diversion Terraces

Rate of payment: \$2.25 per 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for constructing diversion terraces having an average cross-section of at least 10 square feet. Payment will not be made unless the waterway is seeded or sodded and proper outlets provided. This practice includes the construction of diversion terraces as outlets for sod waterways when such outlets must be provided on cropland or orchards.



Cross-section view of a diversion terrace. These guide water across the slope at slow speed and yet do not hinder normal farm operation.

PRACTICE NO. 20.—Sod Waterways

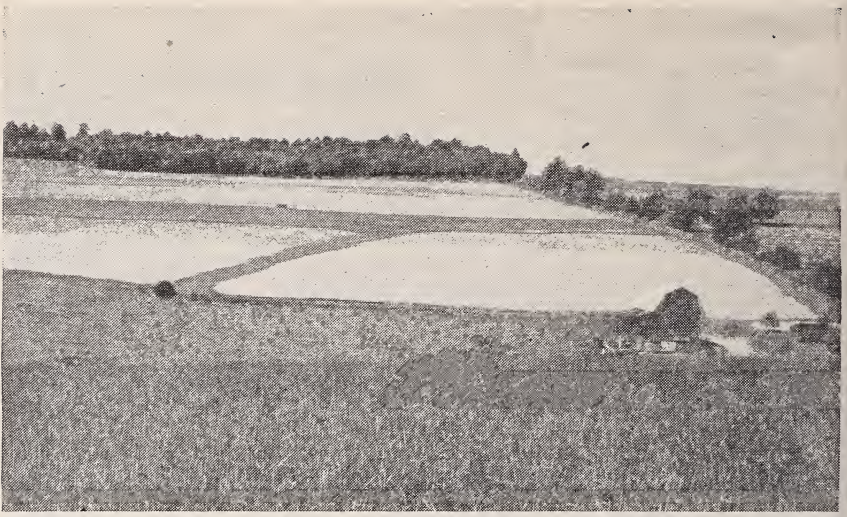
Rate of payment: 75 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1947, or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel, or terrace or diversion outlet. Payment will not be made unless the waterway has an average width of 10 feet or more and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be made for any area for which payment has been made under previous programs.

PRACTICE NO. 21.—Open Drainage Ditches

Rate of payment: 10 cents per cubic yard of earth removed.

Payment will be made for constructing and enlarging permanent open drainage ditches for draining cropland and orchards. Clearing out fill-in from original ditches will not qualify for payment.



A sod waterway, under certain conditions, is necessary to control water run-off.



An enlarged, open permanent drainage ditch. Note that the "spoil bank" on the left has been leveled.

PRACTICE No. 22.—Installing Tile Drains

Rates of payment:

22B—3'' tile—3 cents per foot.

22C—4'' tile—4 cents per foot.

22D—5'' tile—6 cents per foot.

22E—6'' tile—7½ cents per foot.

Payment will be made for the proper installation of tile drains for the purpose of draining orchards, cropland, or permanent pastures.

The tile must be laid on a grade that will provide free flow the entire length of the drain and shall be installed below the depth of tillage.

PRACTICE No. 23.—Planting Orchards and Vineyards on the Contour

Rate of payment: \$5 per acre.

Payment will be made for the planting of orchards and vineyards on the contour.

PRACTICE No. 24.—Local Conservation Practice

Rate of payment: Available in county offices.

County committees may select, with the prior approval of the State committee, one practice of a local nature not otherwise included in this outline, which has a definite soil or water conservation value and will meet special needs in the county. Any practice selected hereunder must be carried out under specifications approved by the State committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed ten percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus ten percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENTS IN PAYMENTS

Payments under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by the Congress.

A. W. MANCHESTER, *Director*,
Northeast Region,
Field Service Branch,
Production and Marketing
Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

State PMA Committee:

JACOB A. BLAKESLEE,
Chairman,

CHARLES A. COLLINS,

JAMES C. EWART,

GEORGE A. STEVENS,

W. H. MARTIN, *Director of
Extension*.

JACOB A. BLAKESLEE, *State
Director, Production and
Marketing Administration*.

NER-1110--New Jersey
Supplement No. 1

Issued November 27, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW JERSEY

Supplement No. 1

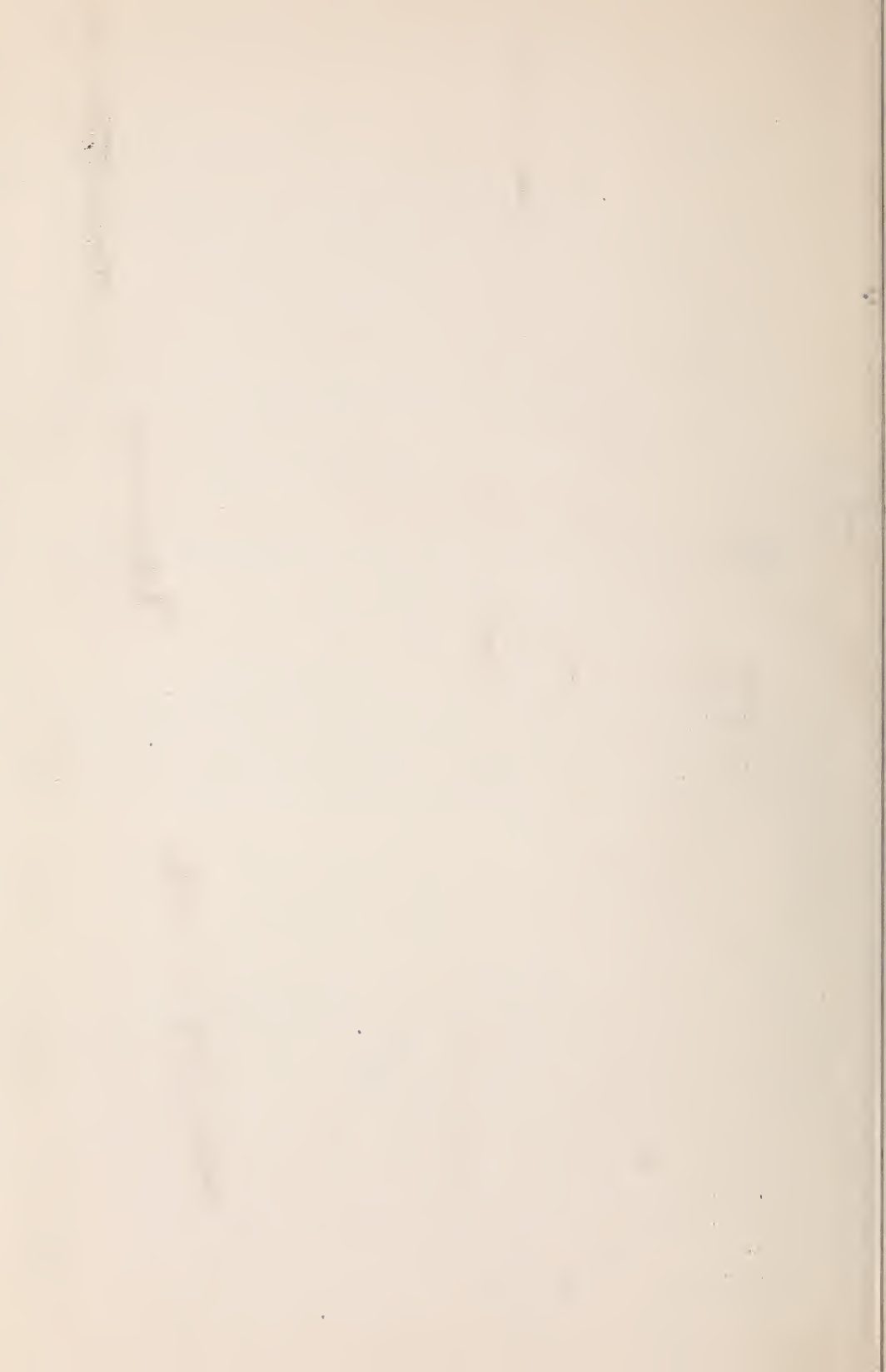
Bulletin NER-1110--New Jersey is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph under Part I:

G. County Practice Bulletins

County committees, with the approval of the State Committee, may select from the approved State practices which are listed in Part II, those practices for which payment will be offered in the county. County committees may also prepare County Practice Bulletins outlining the practices selected.

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region





Issued July 30, 1947

142
N76 B
Kearney

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW JERSEY

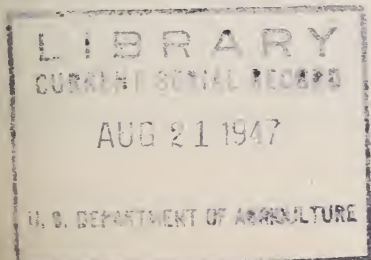
SUPPLEMENT NO. 3

NER-1110-New Jersey

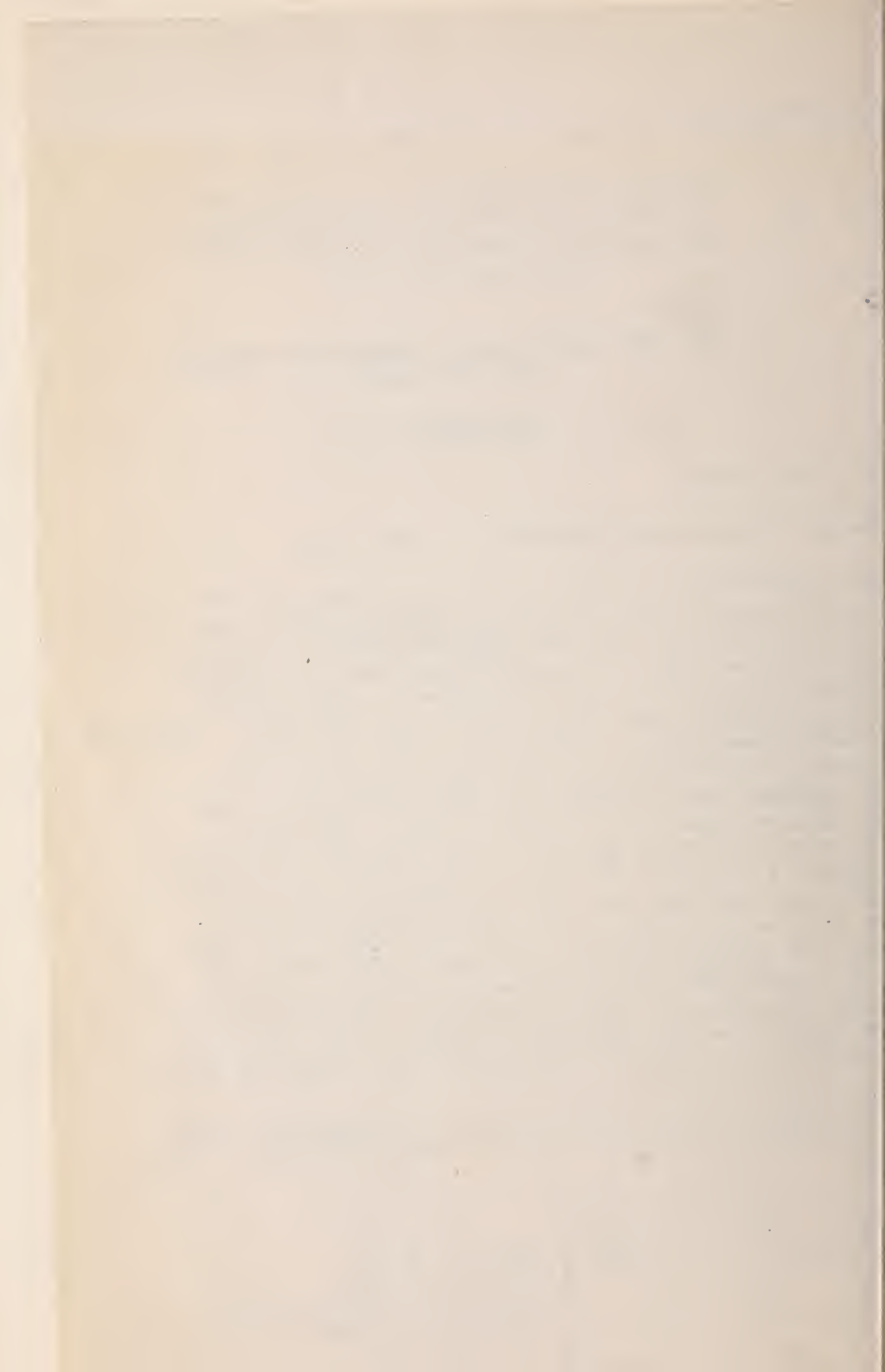
C. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm, except that practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee. (Revision)

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.



Thos. L. Ayers
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

FIELD SERVICE BRANCH
NORTHEAST REGION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 7 1947

**THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
PROGRAM FOR NEW YORK**

Part I. GENERAL

A. Objective

The 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for New York is designed to assist farmers in maintaining and increasing the conservation of the soil resources on their farms.

B. Program Year

The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

C. Assistance Available to Each County

Funds available for the program will be divided on the basis of conservation need between the counties in the State by the State committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the program in their county. The State committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

D. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

E. Conservation Material

Where liming material and superphosphate are furnished as conservation material, the Government will pay part of the cost of the material and the farmer will pay part. The part to be paid by the farmer will be reduced by the amount of the small-payment increase

earned for the use of the conservation material. This payment will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order.

In the case of superphosphate, which will be furnished through local dealers under the purchase order plan, the farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.

FAIR PRICES PER TON FOR SUPERPHOSPHATE AT DEALER'S SIDING

Area	18 Percent	19 Percent	20 Percent
1. Nassau, Richmond, Rockland, and Suffolk Counties...	\$21.90	\$23.80	\$25.00
2. Orange and Ulster Counties.....	22.30	24.20	25.40
3. Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence Counties...	23.70	25.60	26.80
4. All other counties.....	22.90	24.80	26.00

The deduction and credit rates for lime and superphosphate furnished as conservation material will be the same as the payment rate for the practice.

F. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than June 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than March 31, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

Part II. PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

PRACTICE No. 1.—Liming Materials

Rates of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent:

\$2.20 in Columbia County;

\$2.30 in Dutchess and Rensselaer Counties;

\$2.40 in Albany, Madison, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Orleans, and Putnam Counties;

\$2.50 in Westchester County;

\$2.60 in Chenango, Jefferson, Montgomery, Schenectady, and Washington Counties;

\$2.70 in Cortland, Greene, Herkimer, Orange Otsego, Saratoga, Schoharie, and Ulster Counties;

\$2.80 in Erie and Oswego Counties;

\$2.90 in Broome, Cayuga, Fulton, Genesee, and Rockland Counties;

\$3.00 in Chautauqua, Delaware, Lewis, Livingston, Monroe, Sullivan, Tompkins, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates Counties;

\$3.10 in Cattaraugus, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Ontario, St. Lawrence, Seneca, and Tioga Counties;

\$3.20 in Allegany, Richmond, Schuyler, Steuben, and Warren Counties;

\$3.40 in Chemung County;

\$3.90 in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Payment will be made for applying liming material to (1) cropland, on which a good stand of perennial legumes is growing or on which it is expected legumes will be seeded in 1947, 1948, or 1949, (2) permanent pastures, or (3) orchards. If this practice is carried out with furnished liming materials, it will be reported as Practice No. 1A.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

PRACTICE No. 2.—Superphosphate

Rate of payment: 4 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).
This is equivalent to: 80 cents per cwt. for 20 percent, superphosphate;
76 cents per cwt. for 19 percent superphosphate;
72 cents per cwt. for 18 percent superphosphate.

Payment will be made for the use of available phosphoric acid (1) in connection with establishing seedlings of legumes or mixture of legumes and grasses for forage or cover crops or (2) as a top-dressing on established pastures, orchard sods, or perennial legumes. Payment will also be made for superphosphate mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards and used on the farm. It is recommended that in all cases at least 80 pounds of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) per acre be applied. If this practice is carried out with furnished superphosphate, it will be reported as Practice No. 2A.

PRACTICE No. 3.—Potash

Rate of payment: 3 cents per pound of available potash (K_2O).

Payment will be made for the application of available potash (K_2O) either in a mixed fertilizer or alone, (1) in connection with establishing seedlings of legumes or mixtures of legumes and grasses for forage or cover crops, or (2) as a top dressing on pastures, orchard sods, or perennial legumes. It is recommended that in all cases at least 60 pounds of available potash (K_2O) per acre be applied.

PRACTICE No. 4.—Rye or Ryegrass Cover Crop

Rate of payment: \$2.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for leaving on cropland, orchards, or in vineyards as a cover crop over the winter of 1946-47, a good stand and a good growth of rye or ryegrass. Payment will not be made if the crop has been or will be harvested for hay.

PRACTICE No. 5.—Small Grain, Millet or Sudan Grass Cover Crop

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for leaving on cropland, orchards, or in vineyards as a cover crop over the winter of 1946-47, a good stand and a good growth of small grain (excluding rye) millet or sudan grass. Payment will not be made if the crop has been or will be harvested for hay or grain.

PRACTICE No. 6.—Turning Under Sweet or Medium Red Clover

Rate of payment : \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of sweet or medium red clover which was used as a cover crop over the winter of 1946-47, on cropland, orchards, or in vineyards. Payment will not be made for any acreage from which a crop of hay has been harvested.

PRACTICE No. 7.—Summer Green Manure Crops

Rate of payment : \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for planting and growing during the summer of 1947 a good growth and a good stand on cropland, orchards or in vineyards of legumes, small grains, millet, or sudan grasses, which is plowed under in the fall and followed by a fall-sown crop. The crop will not qualify for payment if harvested for hay or grain, or if payment is made for the crop under Practices Number 5 or 6.

PRACTICE No. 8.—Mulching Orchards and Vegetables

Rate of payment : \$4 per ton.

Payment will be made for the application of air-dried straw or hay, or its equivalent, excluding barnyard or stable manure, as a mulch, to orchards, vineyards, small fruits, or on land devoted to strawberries or perennial vegetables. It is recommended that at least two tons per acre be applied. All materials produced on the land during the 1947 program year from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops as well as the mulching material must be left on the land. Such crops or material, however, may be plowed under or disked.

PRACTICE No. 9.—Pasture Seeding

Rate of payment : \$4 per acre.

Payment will be made for seeding at the recommended rate per acre any one of the following mixtures or any mixture recommended by the Agricultural Extension Service and approved by the State committee. Payment will be made only if a seed bed has been prepared and adequate amounts of lime and superphosphate are applied.

Cornell Utility Mixture—20 pounds per acre.

Cornell General Purpose Mixture—20 pounds per acre.

Cornell Special Pasture Mixture—25 pounds per acre.

Alfalfa-Smooth Brome Seeding—8 pounds of Smooth Brome grass and 8 pounds of Alfalfa per acre.

Cornell Ladino Grass Mixtures—16 pounds per acre.

Ladino-Timothy Seeding—7 pounds of Timothy and 2 pounds of Ladino Clover per acre.

Cornell Poultry Pasture Mixture—14 pounds per acre.

Birdsfoot Trefoil-Timothy Seeding—2 pounds of Birdsfoot Trefoil and 8 pounds of Timothy per acre.

PRACTICE No. 10.—Seeding Ladino Clover on Established Pastures

Rate of payment : \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for seeding at least one pound of Ladino Clover seed per acre on established pastures. Payment will be made only if adequate amounts of lime and superphosphate are applied.

Payment will be made for this practice only where recommended by and carried out in accordance with specifications of the Agricultural Extension Service.

PRACTICE No. 11.—Seeding Birdsfoot Trefoil on Established Pastures

Rate of payment: \$3 per acre.

Payment will be made for seeding at least three pounds of birdsfoot trefoil seed per acre on established pastures. Payment will be made only if adequate amounts of lime and superphosphate are applied. Payment will be made for this practice only where recommended by and carried out in accordance with specifications of the Agricultural Extension Service.

In order to qualify for payment, practices 12 through 20, inclusive, must be completed in accordance with the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service. These recommendations must be obtained with respect to each individual project prior to the start of work on the project

PRACTICE No. 12.—Tile Drainage Systems

Rates of payment: 12B—3½ cents per foot for 3-inch tile;
12C—4½ cents per foot for 4-inch tile;
12D—7½ cents per foot for 6-inch tile.

Payment will be made for installing tile-drainage systems for the purpose of draining cropland or orchards. The tile must be laid below plow depth and with sufficient slope to provide adequate drainage of the system. Adequate outlets must be provided.

PRACTICE No. 13.—Construction of Open Drainage Ditches With Graders or Bulldozers

Rate of payment: 3 cents per linear foot.

Payment will be made for constructing and enlarging permanent open drainage ditches with graders and bulldozers having an average cross section of at least 10 square feet for the purpose of draining cropland and orchards. Clearing out fill-in from original ditches will not qualify for payment.

PRACTICE No. 14.—Construction of Open Drainage Ditches by Means Other Than With Graders and Bulldozers

Rate of payment: 10 cents per cubic yard of earth moved.

Payment will be made for constructing and enlarging permanent open drainage ditches by means other than with graders and bulldozers for the purpose of draining cropland and orchards. Clearing out fill-in from original ditches will not qualify for payment.

PRACTICE No. 15.—Diversions

Rate of payment: 2¼ cents per linear foot.

Payment will be made for the construction of diversions having an average cross-section of at least 10 square feet. Payment will not be made unless the waterway is seeded or sodded and proper outlets and the necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

PRACTICE No. 16.—Terraces

Rate of payment: 1 cent per linear foot.

Payment will be made for the construction of standard terraces which have, after settling, at least 25 cubic yards of earth fill per 100 linear feet above the original ground level. Payment will not be allowed unless proper outlets and the necessary protective vegetation in the outlets are provided.

PRACTICE No. 17.—Sod Waterways

Rate of payment: 75 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1947, or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel, terrace, or diversion outlet. Payment will not be allowed for this practice unless the waterway has an average width of 10 feet or more and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be made for any area for which payment has been made under a previous program. Payment will not be made for this practice if carried out as part of Practice No. 14.

PRACTICE No. 18.—Contour Stripcropping

Rate of payment: \$2.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for establishing alternating strips of close-grown crops or sod and intertilled crops on the contour on cropland. At least 25 percent of the area must be in sod strips in order to qualify. Contour lines must be established and followed.

PRACTICE No. 19.—Stripcropping

Rate of payment: 50 cents per acre.

Payment will be made for establishing stripcropping on land not previously stripcropped. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

PRACTICE No. 20.—Constructing Farm Ponds and Reservoirs

Rate of payment: 10 cents per cubic yard of earth removed.

Payment will be made for constructing farm ponds and reservoirs for the purpose of checking water erosion or conserving water for livestock or irrigation purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS

The earthen dams are to be constructed to store water and conserve it for livestock and irrigation.

Construction of dams will have to be approved by the New York State Department of Public Works when the following conditions exist:

1. Dam is more than 10 feet in height above the natural bed of the stream at any point.
2. Drainage area is in excess of one square mile.
3. Quantity of water impounded exceeds 1 million gallons.

Payments will be made only for dams built on sites which have been declared suitable by the Soil Conservation Service and the county committee.

A trench at least 4 feet wide and deep enough to reach a reasonably impervious subsoil must be dug along the center line of the dam. This trench should be filled with the most impervious soil readily available to form the base of a core of this same material, which should be carried to a height equal to the maximum water level. All sod, brush, and shrubs should be removed from the base of the structure before construction begins. The entire base of the dam should be scarified to insure better bonding of the fill with the base of the dam. Where dams are built across gullies with steep banks, these banks should be sloped no steeper than 1 : 1 for better bonding with the fill.

Dams and spillways must be adequate. The downstream slope of the dams should be at least 2 : 1. The upstream slope should be at least 3 : 1. The top width of the dam shall be a minimum of 6 feet and must be increased in accordance with the height of the dam, the size of the drainage area, the capacity of the spillway, and other local conditions. Ponds must have sufficient width and depth so that when completely filled with water, the depth of at least 6 feet over an area of 900 square feet will be attained.

Spillways and structural features of the pond must be built according to specifications of the county committee and the Soil Conservation Service for the individual pond.

To compensate for shrinkage and settling, the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam shall be reduced by 20 percent if draglines are used, 15 percent if bulldozers are used, and 10 percent if any other method of construction is followed.

PRACTICE No. 21.—Excluding Livestock From Woodlands

Rate of payment : 15 cents per rod of fence constructed.

Payment will be made for excluding livestock from woodlands by the construction of fences of at least two strands of barbed wire.

PRACTICE No. 22.—Planting Forest Trees

Rate of payment : \$7.50 per 1,000 trees.

Payment will be made for the planting of forest trees. It is recommended that forest trees be planted at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, spaced at least 6 feet by 6 feet. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock grazing.

Payment will not be made for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from the area to be planted and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

The following varieties of forest trees are recommended for planting : Balsam fir, black locust, Douglas fir, European larch, Jack pine, Japanese larch, Norway spruce, red oak, red pine, Scotch pine, sugar maple, white ash, white cedar.

If the trees are furnished for this practice by a State or Federal Agency the units of the practice for the purpose of payment will be reduced by not less than the percentage of the total cost of carrying out the practice which the county committee determines was furnished.

PRACTICE No. 23.—Improving Woodlands

Rate of payment : \$5 per acre.

The improvement of a stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

This practice must be carried out under the recommendations of the Extension Forester or other qualified forester.

PRACTICE No. 24.—Constructing Fire Lanes in Reforested Areas

Rate of payment: \$7.50 per thousand linear feet.

Payment will be made for the construction of fire lanes by plowing, having a width of at least 15 feet. To qualify for this payment, the fire lanes so constructed must be plowed or harrowed at least twice during the season. This practice must be carried out under the recommendations of the Extension Forester or other qualified forester.

PRACTICE No. 25.—Special County Conservation Practice

Rate of payment: Available in each county office.

Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed ten percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus ten percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENTS

Payments under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by the Congress.

A. W. MANCHESTER, *Director*,
Northeast Region,
Field Service Branch,
Production and Marketing
Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

State Committee:

DAVID G. AGNE,
CARL N. EMERLING,
ROBERT J. HOWARD, *Chairman*,
MAURICE L. MALLERY,
FERRIS G. TALMAGE,
L. R. SIMONS, *Director of Extension*.

ROBERT J. HOWARD, *State Director*
Production and Marketing
Administration.

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Resume

NER-1110-New York
Supplement No. 1

Issued November 8, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW YORK

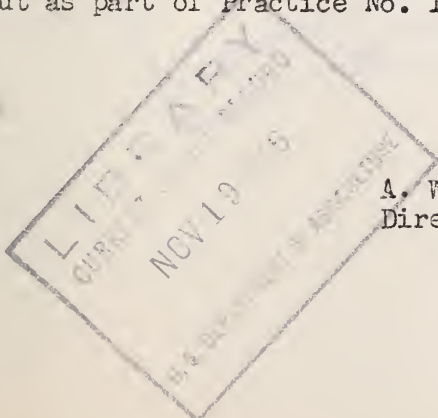
Supplement No. 1

Practice No. 17 which is included in Bulletin NER-1110-New York
is amended to read as follows:

Practice No. 17--Sod Waterways

Rate of payment: 75 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1947, or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in waterway channel, terrace, or diversion outlet. Payment will not be allowed for this practice unless the waterway has an average width of 10 feet or more and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be made for any area for which payment has been made under a previous program. Payment will not be made for this practice if carried out as part of Practice No. 15.



A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK
DURING THE YEAR 1900-1901
BY
J. H. P. J. VAN DER BEEK

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1901

CHICAGO, ILL., 1901

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Reserve

NER-1110-New York
Supplement No. 2

Issued December 17, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

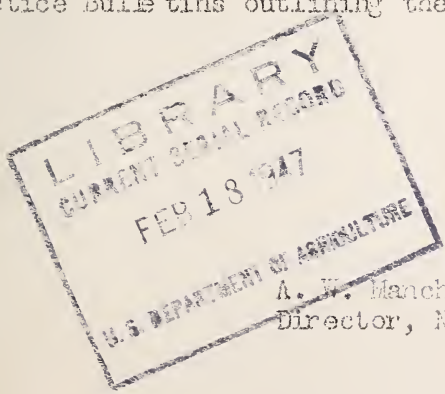
THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW YORK

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2

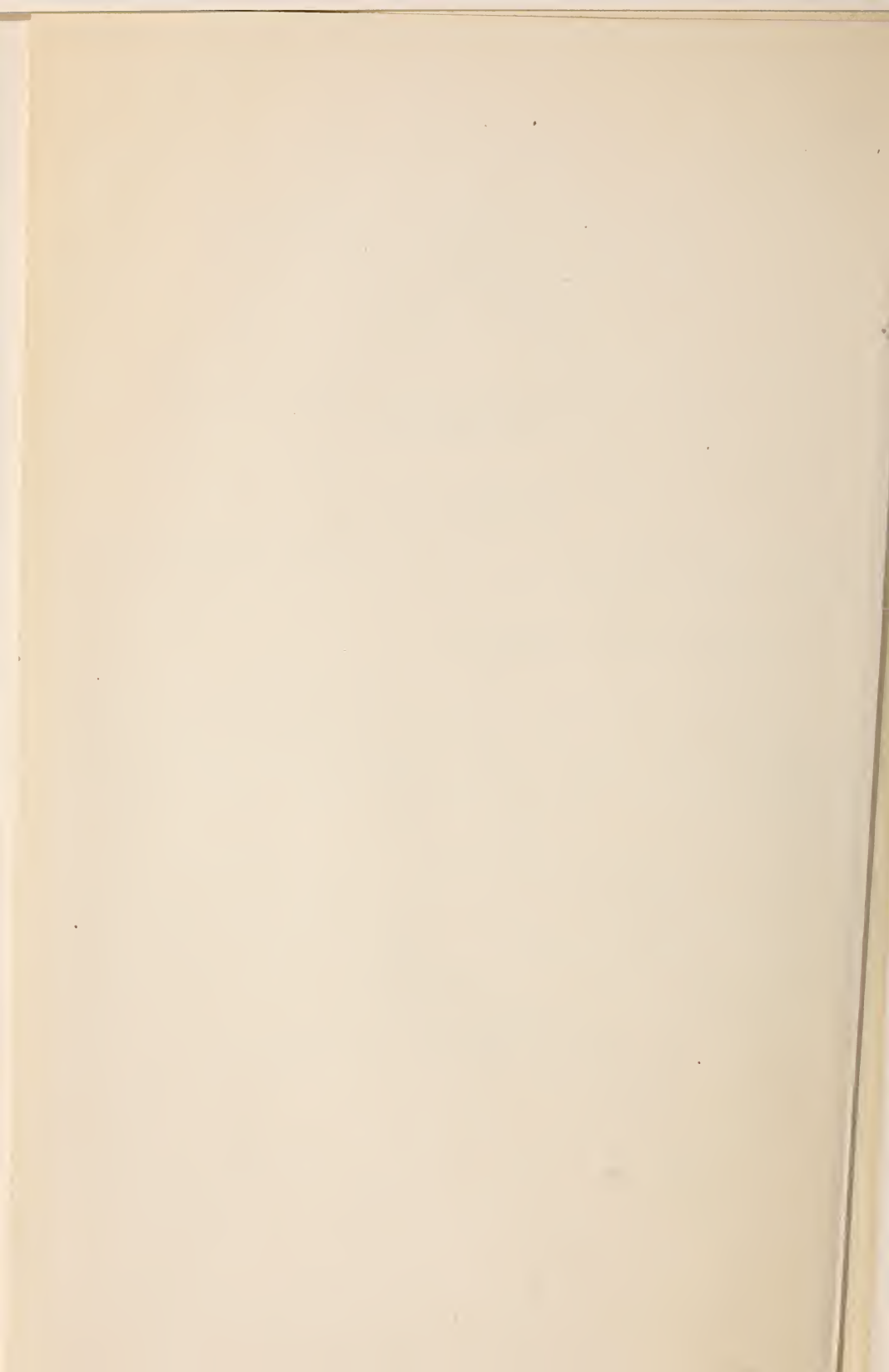
Bulletin NER-1110-New York is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph under Part I:

G. County Practice Bulletins

County committees, with the approval of the State Committee, may select from the approved State practices which are listed in Part II, those practices for which payment will be offered in the county. County committees may also prepare County Practice Bulletins outlining the practices selected.



A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region



76B

Reserve

NER-1110-New York
Supplement No. 3

Issued February 12, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW YORK

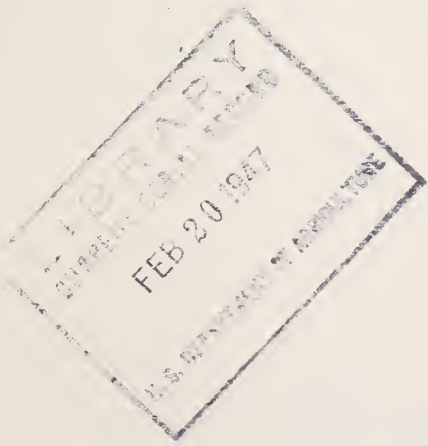
SUPPLEMENT NO. 3

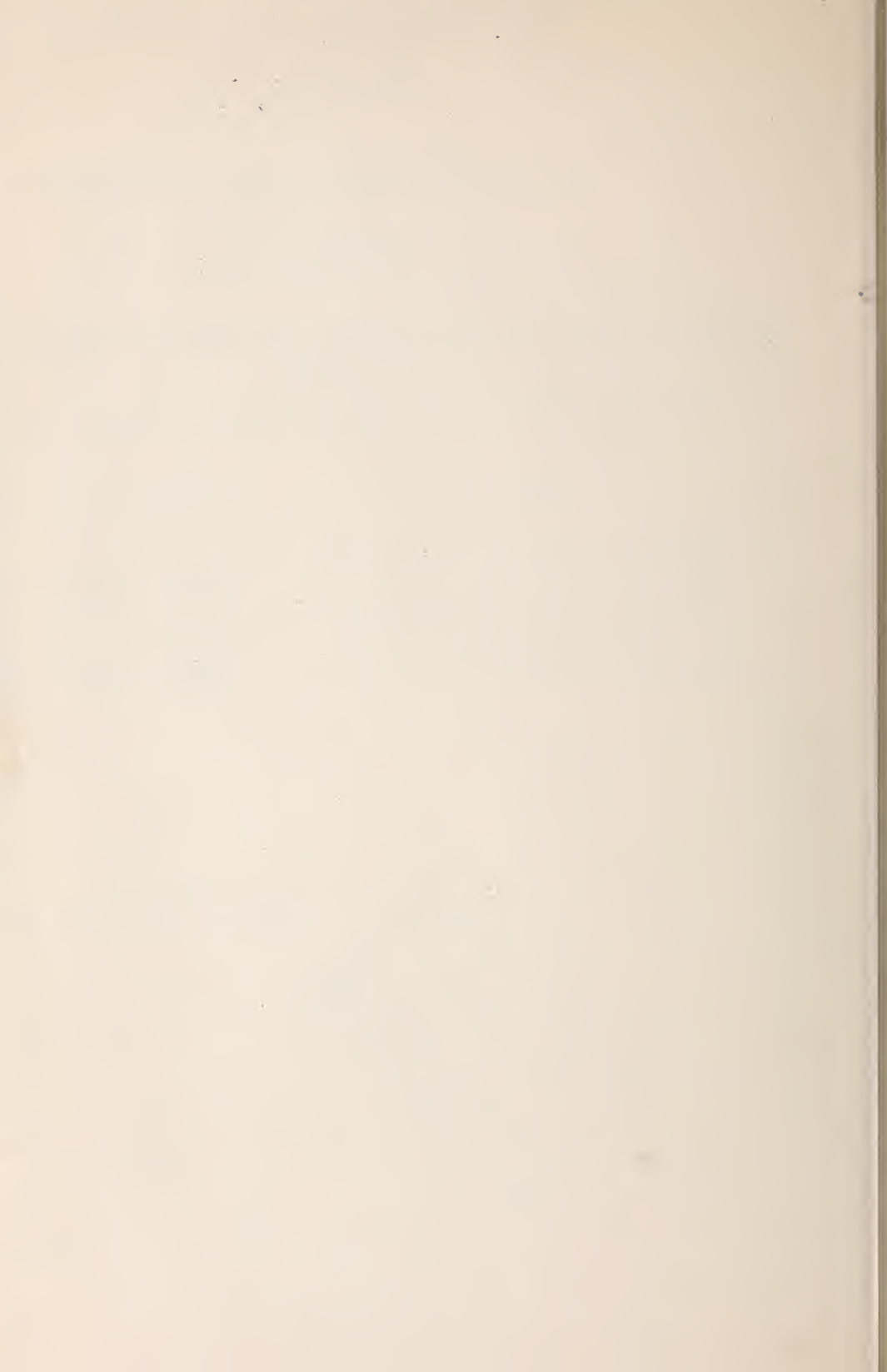
Effective January 30, 1947, Bulletin NER-1110-New York is amended by the substitution of the following:

FAIR PRICES PER TON FOR SUPERPHOSPHATE AT DEALERS' SIDINGS

Area	18	19	20
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Nassau, Richmond, Rockland, and Suffolk Counties- - - - -	\$23.40	\$25.60	\$26.60
2. Orange and Ulster Counties- - - - -	23.00	25.20	26.20
3. Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties - - - - -	25.00	26.60	27.60
4. All other counties- - - - -	23.60	25.80	26.80

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region





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New

NER-1110-New York
Supplement No. 4

Issued March 18, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW YORK

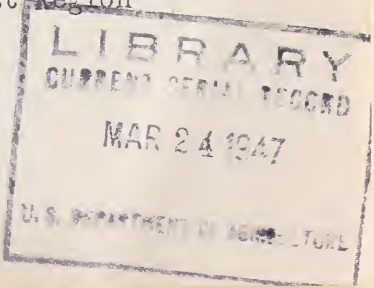
SUPPLEMENT NO. 4

Effective January 30, 1947, Bulletin NER-1110-New York is amended by the substitution of the following:

FAIR PRICES PER TON FOR SUPERPHOSPHATE AT DEALERS' SIDINGS

<u>AREA</u>	18	19	20
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Nassau, Richmond, and Suffolk Counties- - - - -	\$23.40	\$25.60	\$26.60
2. Orange, Rockland and Ulster Counties- - - - -	23.00	25.20	26.20
3. Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties - - - -	25.00	26.60	27.60
4. All other counties- - - - -	23.60	25.80	26.80

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

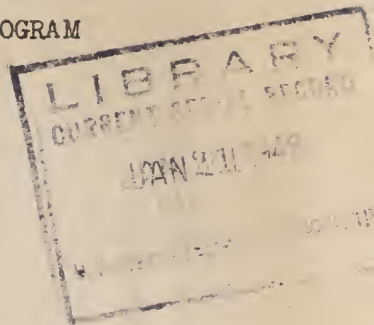




UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR NEW YORK

SUPPLEMENT NO. 6
(Corrected Copy)



NER-1110-New York is hereby revised as follows:

D. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm, except that practices performed between (REVISION) May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

NER-1110-New York is further revised as follows:

F. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than August 30, 1947, a signed (REVISION) NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement

(over)

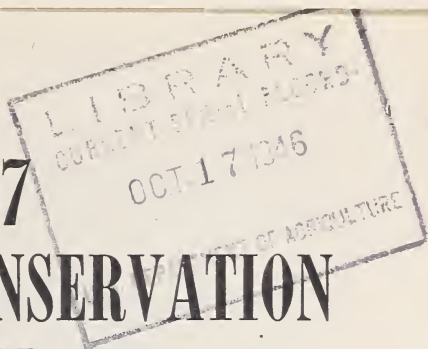
indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm, except that practices per- (REVISION) formed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than March 31, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

A. W. Manchester
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch

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NER-1110-Pa.

Resume



THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR PENNSYLVANIA



The Pennsylvania tradition of diversification is followed on this Cambria County farm. The rotation is buckwheat, oats, corn, wheat, hay, and potatoes. The entire farm is stripcropped on the contour, an important practice under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH
NORTHEAST REGION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOREWORD

Pennsylvania Farmers Face the Future

The 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program is designed to replace the casualties of soil from the great war food program. Every Pennsylvania farmer sent the fruits of his toil and soil to war. The casualties of men and soil must be replaced for the security of mankind in days to come. Furthermore, this program is designed to prepare for the proper nutrition of present and future generations.

No one can ignore the great increase in population which has taken place recently in this country. Men returning from every corner of the world are determined that our American civilization must survive. A new crop of humanity looks to agriculture for strong bodies and sound health. Future generations must have the assurance of economic and nutritional security.

Soil fertility replacement is an important part of the Nation's duty to the men who fought for international security. Their children and their children's children must build bone and teeth from the ingredients in their daily food. Our soil must first secure these ingredients of health and strength through a sound conservation program.

The practices outlined in this bulletin based on the recommendation of county and community committeemen are directed toward the control of erosion, the replacement of calcium and phosphorus and the better use of rainfall for livestock and irrigation. They are further designed to help protect the economic security of the farmer in his postwar adjustments.

County agricultural conservation committees are authorized to approve practices on the basis of agricultural need for them on individual farms within limits of funds available for their respective counties.

The Pennsylvania State PMA Committee:

CLYDE A. ZEHNER, *Chairman*,
GEORGE H. MILLER,
GEORGE W. SCHULER,
ALBERT H. SMITH,
JOHN A. SMITH.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Part I. GENERAL

A. Assistance Available to Each County

Funds available for the program will be divided on the basis of conservation need between the counties in the State by the State committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the program in their county. The State committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

B. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

C. Conservation Materials

Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished to carry out approved practices, the Government will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. The part to be paid by the farmer will be reduced by the amount of the small payment increase earned for the use of the conservation material.

This payment will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order.

In the case of superphosphate, which will be furnished through local dealers under the purchase order plan, the farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price.



It is important that school children have milk that is high in calcium and phosphorus content. That process begins with the soil where these life-sustaining minerals must be maintained.

FAIR PRICES PER HUNDREDWEIGHT FOR SUPERPHOSPHATE AT DEALERS' WAREHOUSES

<i>Counties</i>	<i>20 percent</i>	<i>19 percent</i>	<i>18 percent</i>
AREA 1. Crawford, Erie, McKean, Potter, and Warren Counties-----	\$1. 31	\$1. 24	\$1. 15
AREA 2. Bradford, Lackawanna, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties-----	1. 29	1. 22	1. 13
AREA 3. Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties-----	1. 35	1. 26	1. 20
AREA 4. Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Somerset, and Union Counties-----	1. 29	1. 22	1. 16
AREA 5. Adams, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and York Counties-----	1. 23	1. 16	1. 09

D. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 Program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than June 30,

1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than August 31, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

E. Program Year

The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

Part II. APPROVED PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

No payment will be made for any practice which has been carried out on a farm before the county committee has approved the practice and the amount of the practice for which payment will be made

PRACTICE No. 1.—Applying Lime

Rates of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent:

- \$1.70 in Lawrence County;
- 1.90 in Adams County;
- 2.00 in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties;
- 2.10 in Franklin County;
- 2.20 in Union County;
- 2.30 in Berks, Lancaster, Mifflin, Snyder, and York Counties;
- 2.40 in Clinton and Lebanon Counties;
- 2.50 in Butler, Juniata, Lehigh, Mercer, Montour, and Northumberland Counties;
- 2.60 in Bedford, Blair, Crawford, Fulton, Huntingdon, Perry, Schuylkill, and Venango Counties;
- 2.70 in Cambria, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Erie, and Northampton Counties;
- 2.80 in Carbon, Centre, Lycoming, and Warren Counties;
- 2.90 in Allegheny, Beaver, Clarion, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Somerset, and Wyoming Counties;
- 3.00 in Armstrong, Bradford, Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Indiana, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties;
- 3.10 in Fayette, Jefferson, McKean, Pike, Potter, and Wayne Counties;
- 3.20 in Forest and Greene Counties.

Payment will be made for liming material applied to cropland, pasture, orchard, or vineyard land. If this practice is carried out with furnished liming material, it will be shown as Practice No. 1A.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a

minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve, and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent. Equivalents shall be established by the State committee for materials not meeting the requirements of the above definition. Such equivalents shall be based on analyses by Production and Marketing Administration and shall meet the minimum requirements set forth in the definition.

The following are equivalents of 1 ton of standard ground limestone in all counties in Pennsylvania:

2,000 pounds lump burned lime.
1,500 pounds hydrated lime.

4,000 pounds agricultural slag.
3,000 pounds dry lime marl.

The equivalent of ground oyster shell will be determined in accordance with the definition of standard ground limestone.



The results of using lime, superphosphate, and other conservation practices show in this excellent stand of Ladino clover—important to low-cost milk production.

PRACTICE No. 2.—Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of payment: 4.2 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).

Payment will be made for applying superphosphate and available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer to good stands of legumes, pasture, winter-cover crops (other than small grains seeded alone), cover crops in orchards or vineyards, or in connection with the seeding of legumes or grasses when not seeded with a nurse crop. Superphosphate may also be mixed with manure in the stables or on dropping boards and

used on the farm. If this practice is carried out with furnished superphosphate, it will be shown as Practice No. 2A.

It is recommended that the application per acre be at least 200 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate or its equivalent when used with legumes and cover crops.



Recent experiments indicate that when superphosphate and manure are mixed before application to the land better results are obtained than when they are applied separately. About 1 pound per cow per day is common practice.

PRACTICE NO. 3.—Tile Under Drains

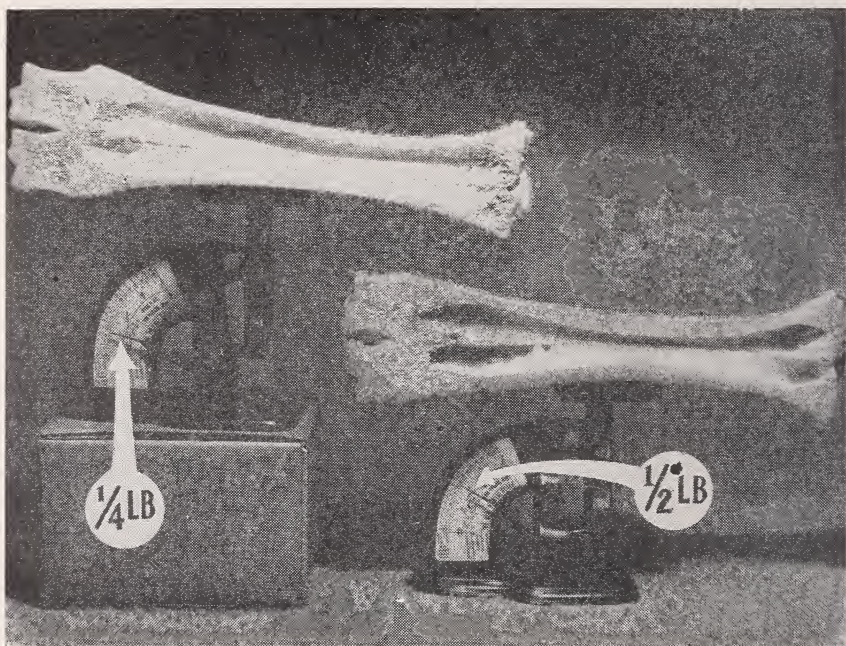
Rates of payment: $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per foot for 3-inch tile.
4 cents per foot for 4-inch tile.
8 cents per foot for 6-inch tile.

Payment will be made for installing tile under drains for draining cropland, pastures, and orchards. Proper outlets must be provided, the tile must be installed below plow depth and it must be of sufficient size and so laid as to adequately drain the area of land needing drainage. Before beginning the project, it is recommended that the drainage plan be reviewed by a technically trained person who has been approved by the county committee.

PRACTICE NO. 4.—Ryegrass—Winter Cover Crop

Rate of payment: \$2 per acre.

Payment will be made for establishing a good stand and good growth in 1947 of ryegrass for a winter cover crop in the last working of any cultivated row crop, or in buckwheat, soybeans, orchards,



A comparison of corresponding bones from 18-month-old Jersey heifers used in experiments at the University of Minnesota. Though the bones have the same outside shape and dimensions, one is thick and strong and weighs about twice as much as the other, which is thin, porous, and weak. Phosphorus in the diet made the difference. Both animals were fed all they would eat of a phosphorus-low ration, and, in addition, the one whose bones were found to be strong received a phosphorus supplement.

and vineyards. It is recommended that 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre be used. Payment will not be made if the crop is harvested for grain, hay, or seed.

PRACTICE No. 5.—Other Winter Cover Crops

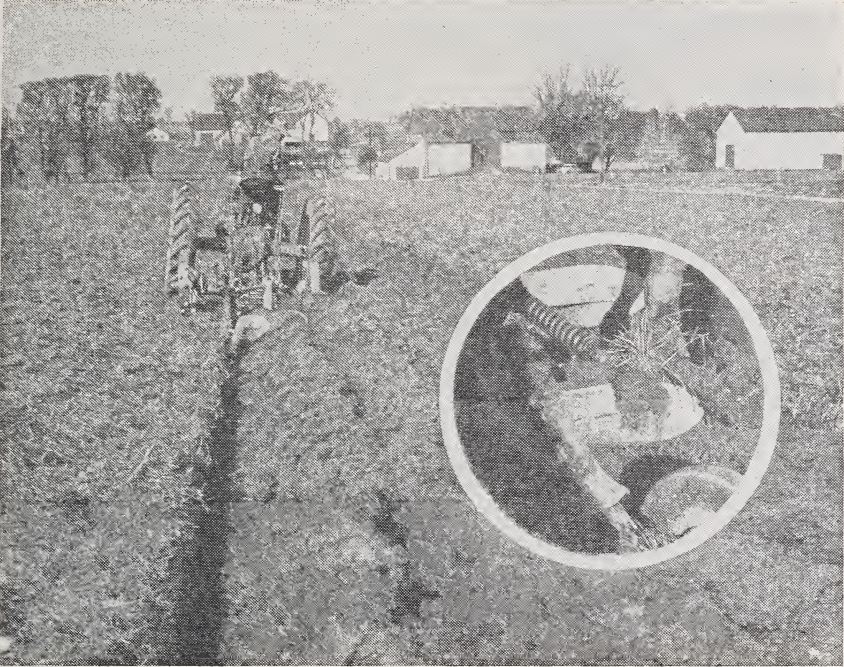
Rate of payment: \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for leaving on cropland, orchards, or in vineyards a good stand and a good growth of wheat, oats, rye, crimson clover, sweetclover, vetch, or mixtures of these as a cover crop over the winter of 1946-47 for which no payment was made under the 1946 program. Payment will not be made if the crop is harvested for grain, hay, or seed.

It is recommended that cover crops be seeded at the following rates per acre:

Wheat—2.5 to 3 bushels.
Rye—2.5 to 3 bushels.
Oats—3 to 3.5 bushels.
Crimson clover—15 pounds.
Scarified sweet clover—12 to 15 pounds.

Winter vetch seeded alone—20 to 30 pounds.
Winter vetch seeded with 3 to 6 pecks of wheat or rye—15 to 20 pounds.



A good stand of ryegrass cover crop does double duty. Holding the soil in place during the fall and winter; it also adds humus to the soil when plowed under.

PRACTICE No. 6.—Constructing Diversion Ditches

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for the construction of diversion ditches having an average cross-section of at least 10 square feet. Payment will not be allowed unless the waterway is seeded or sodded and proper outlets are provided. This practice must be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

PRACTICE No. 7.—Establishing Contour Stripcropping

Rate of payment: \$2.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for establishing contour stripcropping. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-grown crops. At least 25 percent of the area for which payment is claimed must be in sod. Contour lines must be established and followed.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.



Heavy machinery works efficiently when fields are in contour strips.

PRACTICE No. 8.—Sod Waterways

Rate of payment: 75 cents per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1947, or in cultivated orchards, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the



Under certain conditions sod waterways are necessary for controlling erosion.

establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel or terrace or diversion outlet. Payment will not be made for any area for which payment was made under a previous program.

Payment will not be allowed for this practice unless the waterway has an average width of 10 feet or more, and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if carried out as part of Practice No. 6.

PRACTICE No. 9.—Planting Forest Trees

Rate of payment: 9B—\$4.50 per acre for seedlings.

9C—\$6.50 per acre for transplants.

Payment will be made for planting forest trees of the following varieties on the soil conditions shown:

Good soil—Fresh to moist:

Black locust.
White pine.
Spruce.
White ash.
Sugar maple.
Larch.
Black cherry.
Tulip poplar.
Hemlock.
Walnut.

Light sand—Dry:

Scotch pine.
Pitch pine.

Sandy loam—Fresh:

Red pine.
Black locust.
Larch.

Coarse gravel—Dry to fresh:

Red pine.

Wet lands:

Balsam fir.
Red spruce.
Hemlock.

It is recommended that they be planted at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced at least 6 by 6 feet. Payment will not be made for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes are



This winter scene shows a good stand of reforestation on land poorly adapted for other use.

removed from the area to be planted and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock grazing.

PRACTICE No. 10.—Construction of Earthen Dams

Rates of payment: Earth fill—\$0.08 per cubic yard.

Concrete (in excess of 2 cubic yards) \$6 per cubic yard.

Payment will be made for constructing dams built on sites which have been declared suitable by the Soil Conservation Service, the county committee, Agricultural Extension Service, or other persons authorized by the State committee and in accordance with the following specifications.

Total payment limited to \$100 per farm.

SPECIFICATIONS

The earthen dams are to be constructed to store water and conserve it for livestock and irrigation.

Construction of dams will have to be approved by the Water and Power Resources Board of the Pennsylvania State Department of Forests and Waters when the following conditions exist:

In general, a permit is required from the Water and Power Resources Board to construct dams on all streams having a drainage area of one-half square mile (320 acres) or more above the site of the dam. A permit is also required even though the drainage area is less than one-half square mile, if a failure of the dam might cause property damage or loss of life. The law provides, however, that no permit is required to construct a dam not exceeding 3 feet in height in a stream not exceeding 50 feet in width, where such dam is constructed for the sole purpose of creating a pool in such stream for fish and fishing purposes.

A trench at least 4 feet wide and deep enough to reach a reasonably impervious subsoil must be dug along the center line of the dam. This trench should be filled with the most impervious soil readily available to form the base of a core of this same material, which should be carried to a height equal to the maximum water level. All sod, brush and shrubs should be removed from the base of the structure before construction begins. The entire base of the dam should be scarified to insure better bonding of the fill with the base of the dam. Where dams are built across gullies with steep banks, these banks should be sloped no steeper than 1:1 for better bonding with the fill.

Dams and spillways must be adequate. The downstream slope of the dams should be at least 2:1. The upstream slope should be at least 3:1. The top width of the dam shall be a minimum of 6 feet and must be increased in accordance with the height of the dam, the size of the drainage area, the capacity of the spillway, and other local conditions. Ponds must have sufficient width and depth so that when completely filled with water, the depth of at least 6 feet over an area of 900 square feet will be attained.

Spillways and structural features of the pond must be built according to specifications of the county committee and the Soil Conservation Service for the individual pond.

To compensate for shrinkage and settling, the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam shall be reduced by 20 percent if draglines are used, 15 percent if bulldozers are used, and 10 percent if any other method of construction is followed.



The farm pond can serve many useful purposes among which are flood control aid, water for livestock, erosion control, and irrigation.

PRACTICE No. 11.—Clearing Land for Pasture

Rate of payment: \$10 per acre.

Payment will be made for removing stumps, stones, trees, brush and leveling hummocks where the county committee estimates the cost to be at least \$20 per acre. When the land is cleared for pasture, arrangements must be made for the seeding of approved pasture seed mixtures and the application of adequate amounts of lime, phosphoric acid, and potash.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.



Assistance is available for removing trees, brush and stumps and establishing improved pasture.

PRACTICE No. 12.—Mowing Weeds in Pastures

Rate of payment: \$0.50 per acre per year.

Payment will be made for mowing weeds in pastures. This practice is limited to cases where the pasture is infested with undesirable weeds to the extent that production is impaired. Pastures must be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds and shrubs. The mowing must be done before weed seeds mature.

SPECIAL PRACTICE FOR ORCHARDS

PRACTICE No. 13.—Establishing Sod in Orchards

Rate of payment: \$2.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the preparation of a seed bed and the seeding of sufficient quantities of perennial grasses and legumes or mixtures of these to establish a permanent sod in orchards.

PRACTICE No. 14.—Special County Practice

Rate of payment: Available in each county office.

Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed 10 percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus 10 percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENTS IN PAYMENTS

Payments under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by the Congress.

A. W. MANCHESTER, *Director*,
Northeast Region,
Field Service Branch,
Production and Marketing
Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

State PMA Committee:

CLYDE A. ZEHNER, *Chairman*,
GEORGE H. MILLER,
GEORGE W. SCHULER,
ALBERT H. SMITH,
JOHN A. SMITH,
J. M. FRY,
Director of Extension.



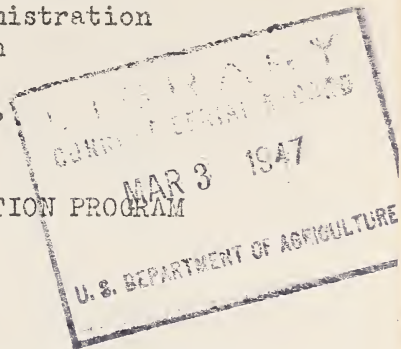
Issued February 17, 1947

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR PENNSYLVANIA

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

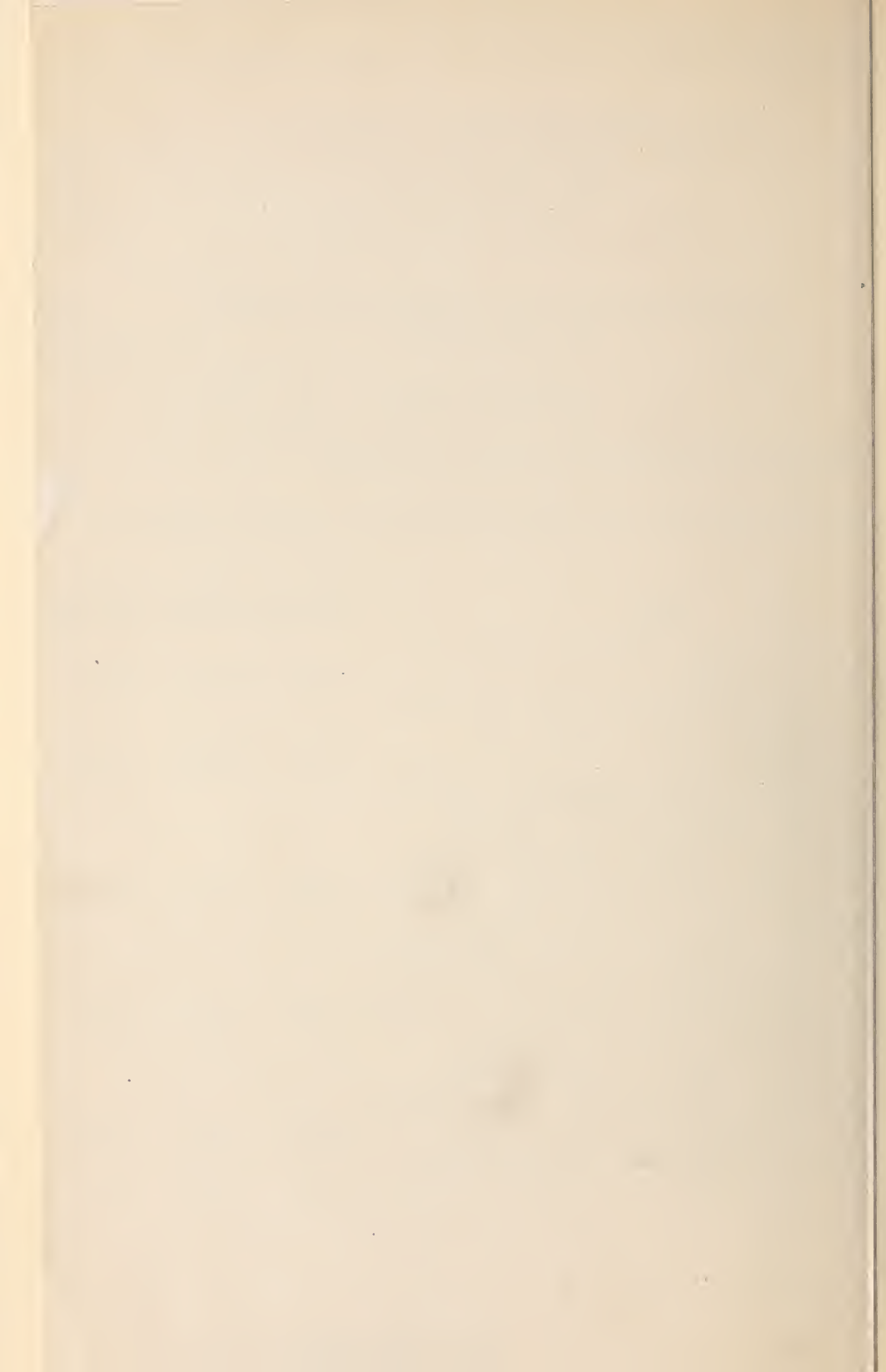


Effective February 11, 1947, Bulletin NER-1110-Pennsylvania is amended by the substitution of the following:

FAIR PRICES PER CWT. FOR SUPERPHOSPHATE AT DEALERS' WAREHOUSES

<u>Area</u>	<u>20</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>19</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>18</u> <u>Percent</u>
1. Crawford, Erie, McKean, Potter and Warren Counties - - - - -	\$1.38	\$1.30	\$1.22
2. Bradford, Lackawanna, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties- - - - -	1.38	1.30	1.22
3. Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties-	1.38	1.31	1.25
4. Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Somerset and Union Counties- - - - -	1.38	1.31	1.25
5. Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Dauphin, Delaware, Lebanon, Lehigh, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill Counties- - - - -	1.33	1.25	1.19
6. Adams, Berks, Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster, and York Counties - - - - -	1.32	1.24	1.16

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region



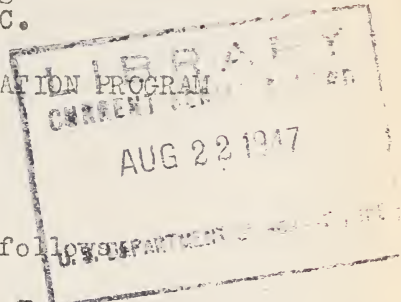
Issued August 6, 1947

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR PENNSYLVANIA

SUPPLEMENT NO. 3



ER-1110-Pennsylvania is hereby revised as follows:

Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash and by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out the practices. The county committee will approve in advance the practices and the number of units of the practices needed on each farm, except that practices performed between May 23, (REVISION) 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. The county committee will divide the funds available for the county between farms on the basis of need. Each farmer will be notified of the amount of each practice for which assistance is assured. For those farms where the county committee has approved the need for practices in excess of the amounts of practices for which assistance has been assured, the county committee will notify the farmer that funds for additional assistance may be available if the original allocation to farms is not used. Assistance will not be granted for any practice in excess of the need for the practice determined for the farm by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of the funds available for the county.

ER-1110-Pennsylvania is further revised as follows:

Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than August 30, 1947, a signed (REVISION) ER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement

(over)

indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices performed between May 23, 1947 and (REVISION) July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than August 31, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State Committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

Thos. L. Ayers
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR RHODE ISLAND



Ladino clover pasture does double duty. It reduces the cost of milk production and builds soil fertility.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH
NORTHEAST REGION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BETTER FARMS—A BETTER STATE



FOREWORD

The future welfare of Rhode Island's farms depends largely upon efficient crop production through a more extensive application of conservation farming methods. A high percentage of the pasture and cropland of the State is still at a low level of fertility.

Our agronomists say that we should use three times as much lime, annually, as we are now using, and several times our present use of such minerals as phosphorus and potash.

During the past eleven years, through the Agricultural Conservation Program, Rhode Island farmers have done much toward increasing the use of soil-building practices, *but the job has really just begun.*

Your committeemen, in the counties throughout the State, have developed the practices outlined in this pamphlet for your use in 1947. The State Committee recommends them and is proud to offer them to the farmers of Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island State PMA Committee:

OSCAR R. HALLENE, *Chairman*,
FRANK ALMEIDA,
EDWIN J. KNIGHT.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR RHODE ISLAND

Part I. GENERAL

A. The program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

B. The objective of the Agricultural Conservation Program is to conserve, maintain, and rebuild soil fertility; to encourage farmers to carry out practices which will protect the farm soils of the State against further depletion and serious damage. The program is designed to utilize the funds available by encouraging practices which will achieve the greatest return in soil fertility and protection with emphasis on the needs of livestock, potato, vegetable, and fruit farms, and other farms having unusual erosion hazards.

C. Amount of Assistance Available for Each County

Funds available for the Program will be divided on the basis of conservation need between the counties in the State by the State committee. Each county committee will be notified of the funds available for the Program in their county. The State committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

D. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash or by furnishing lime and superphosphate. The amount of assistance available for each farmer will depend on the need for the practices on his farm as determined by the county committee and the amount of funds available.

Prior approval of the county committee is required *for the extent* of any practice for which assistance is available on each farm.

A farmer will be informed of the amount of assistance available for him by presenting his needs to his community committeeman or county committee.

If, after the allocation to all farms is made, it is found that a balance of funds is available, county committees are authorized to reallocate the balance for additional practices on farms where significant conservation will be achieved.

The county committee will *not* approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of funds available for the county.

E. Conservation Materials

Lime and superphosphate will be furnished as conservation materials. The Government will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. The part to be paid by the farmer will be decreased by the amount of the small payment increase earned for the

use of the conservation material. These payments will be made to the county association at the time of placing the order. If superphosphate is furnished through local dealers, the farmer will pay his part of the cost directly to the dealer. The total cost shall not exceed the established fair price. Following are fair prices at dealer's warehouses:

	<i>Fair Price per Cwt.</i>
20% superphosphate-----	\$1.20
19% superphosphate-----	1.14
18% superphosphate-----	1.05

F. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 Program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than June 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than April 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State Committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.



The regular use of limestone up to three or even four tons per acre is a basic practice for good production on Rhode Island farms.



Four tons of lime per acre made possible this excellent stand of alfalfa. This perennial legume provides high protein hay which is a necessity for efficient milk production.

Part II. APPROVED PRACTICES AND RATES OF PAYMENT

PRACTICE No. 1.—Liming Materials

Rate of payment per ton of standard ground limestone or its equivalent: \$3.20.

Payment will be made for liming materials applied to cropland which will be tilled in 1947 or 1948, orchards, permanent pasture land and poultry ranges, or on good stands of biennial or perennial legumes. If this practice is carried out with furnished lime, it will be reported as Practice No. 1A.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

PRACTICE No. 2.—Available Phosphoric Acid

Rate of payment: 4 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid.

This is equivalent to: 80 cents per cwt. for 20% superphosphate; 76 cents per cwt. for 19% superphosphate; 72 cents per cwt. for 18% superphosphate.

Payment will be made for the use of superphosphate or available phosphoric acid in mixed fertilizer in connection with the planting of the following for forage or cover crops: alfalfa, red, alsike, sweet, ladino and white dutch clovers, vetch, soybeans and field peas. It is recommended that when phosphoric acid is used in connection with a seeding made with a nurse crop, at least 80 pounds per acre be used. Superphosphate may be used on spreader loads of manure where the manure is applied to the above crops.

Phosphoric acid may be used in connection with the top dressing of permanent pasture sods, poultry ranges, good stands of alfalfa, alsike, red and Ladino clovers, cover crops in orchards, or permanent sods in orchards.



A well managed Ladino clover poultry range such as this will result in a substantial reduction in the feed cost of growing pullets—a project well worth the effort on any poultry farm.

Superphosphate may also be mixed with manure in the stable or on dropping boards and used on any crop on the farm.

If this practice is carried out with furnished superphosphate, it will be reported as Practice No. 2A.

PRACTICE NO. 3.—Potash

Rate of payment: 2.5 cents per pound of available potash.

This is equivalent to \$1.50 per cwt. for 60% Muriate of Potash.

Payment will be made for the use of available potash alone or in mixed fertilizer in connection with the planting of the following for forage or cover crops: alfalfa, red, alsike, sweet, ladino and white dutch clovers, vetch, soybeans, and field peas. It is recommended that when potash is used in connection with a seeding made with a nurse crop, at least 80 pounds per acre be used.



One pound of superphosphate per cow per day is standard practice on many Rhode Island dairy farms. Experiments indicate that greater yields result when manure and superphosphate are mixed before application to the land than when they are applied separately.



Not until he used 300 pounds of 60% muriate of potash per acre could this Rhode Island farmer maintain a stand of alfalfa.

Potash may be used in connection with the top-dressing of permanent pasture sods, poultry ranges, good stands of alfalfa, alsike, red and ladino clovers, cover crops in orchards, or permanent sods in orchards.

PRACTICE NO. 4.—Winter Cover Crops

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for leaving on the land during the winter of 1946-47 a cover crop of winter wheat, rye or ryegrass. The winter wheat or rye may be used as support crops for winter vetch. Payment will not be made for a crop if harvested for grain or hay.



This winter rye crop does two important jobs—protects the soil during winter and adds humus to the soil when it is plowed under for green manure.

Practices No. 5 through 12 must be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service

PRACTICE NO. 5.—Clearing Land for Tillage and Pasture

Rate of payment: \$10.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for the removal of stone, boulders, and woody vegetation in order to permit satisfactory use as pasture or cropland



Clearing land for tillage transforms a liability into an asset not only to the farmer who owns the land but indirectly to the community, the State, and the Nation. The tillable land in the foreground was like that in the background before the clearance operation on this Rhode Island farm.

when the cost per acre as estimated by the county committee is \$20.00 or more. Recommended amounts of lime and phosphoric acid and suitable seed mixtures must be used, when necessary, on land cleared for pasture or hayland.

PRACTICE No. 6.—Terraces and Diversion Ditches

Rate of payment: \$1.50 per 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for constructing standard terraces and diversion ditches having an average cross-section of at least 10 square feet. Proper outlets and necessary protective vegetation in the outlets must be provided.

PRACTICE No. 7.—Terraces and Diversion Ditches

Rate of payment: \$1.00 per 100 linear feet.

Payment will be made for constructing standard terraces and diversion ditches having an average cross-section of at least five square feet. Proper outlets and necessary vegetation in the outlets must be provided.

PRACTICE No. 8.—Establishing Sod Waterways and Outlets

Rate of payment: \$0.75 per 1,000 square feet.

Payment will be made for establishing permanent sod waterways on cropland which is used for an intertilled crop in 1947, in cultivated orchards, in diversion ditches, or on any cropland where it is necessary to complete the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover in a waterway channel, terrace or diversion outlet. Payment will not be

allowed unless the waterway has an average width of 10 feet or more and the channel is sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum probable rainfall. Payment will not be made for any area for which payment was made under a previous program.

PRACTICE No. 9.—Stripcropping

Rate of payment: 50 cents per acre.

Payment will be made for strip cropping land subject to erosion. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-grown crops.

PRACTICE No. 10.—Tile Drainage

Rates of payment per foot: 10B—5 cents for 4" tile;
10C—6 cents for 5" tile;
10D—8 cents for 6" tile.

Payment will be made for installing tile under drains. Proper outlets must be provided. Four inch tile is the minimum for which payment will be allowed. Tile must be installed with a minimum coverage of 27 inches. Grade line of tile should be at least $\frac{2}{10}$ feet per 100 feet of horizontal distance. Land to be drained must be used for agricultural production and includes cropland, orchards and poultry ranges. Mesh wire protection against wild animals must be provided at the outlets and protection against bank erosion must be provided where necessary.

PRACTICE No. 11.—Construction of Open Drainage Ditches

Rate of payment: 8 cents per cubic yard for ditches more than 3 feet wide at the bottom.

Payment will be made for constructing and enlarging permanent open drainage ditches for draining cropland, orchards and permanent pasture. Cleaning out fill-in from original ditches will not qualify for payment.

PRACTICE No. 12.—Establishing Farm Ponds

Rate of payment: 10 cents per cubic yard of earth moved.

Payment will be made for the construction of farm ponds of approved design for furnishing water for livestock and irrigation. Payment will not be made for ponds over five acres in size or for ponds draining an area in excess of 100 acres.

Ponds must have sufficient width and depth so that when completely filled with water a depth of at least 6 feet over an area of at least 900 square feet will be attained.

All sod, brush and shrubs must be removed from the base of the dam site before construction begins. Spillways and structural features must be in accordance with specifications provided by the Soil Conservation Service or the Extension Service. To compen-

sate for shrinkage and settling, the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam shall be reduced by 20% if draglines are used, 15% if bulldozers are used, and 10% if any other method of construction is used.

Not more than \$75 per farm will be paid for this practice.

PRACTICE No. 13.—Woodland Improvement

Rate of payment : \$3.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for the improvement of a stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning, or thinning, or if needed, both.

The farmer who cuts his winter fuel supply from his farm woodland may comply with this practice by cutting for fuel purposes only the poorest trees of the least valuable species. The thrifty, fast growing and better formed trees should be left for timber production. Hurricane trees and dead, dying or diseased trees should be among the first removed.

Operators must carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the State or Extension Forester.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

PRACTICE No. 14.—Special County Conservation Practice

Rate of payment—Available in each county office.

Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed ten percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus ten percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENTS

Payments under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by the Congress.

ADMINISTRATION

Authority for the administration of the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program is assigned to the county and community committeemen respectively. Details of the administration will be set forth in memoranda issued by the State Committee.

Addresses of county and State Offices follow :

Bristol	Greenville, Rhode Island
Kent	Wakefield, Rhode Island
Newport	Newport, Rhode Island
Providence	Greenville, Rhode Island
Washington	Wakefield, Rhode Island
State Office, Production and Marketing Administration, 511 Westminster Street, Providence 3, Rhode Island.	

This program is approved by the Rhode Island State PMA Committee listed below.

A. W. MANCHESTER, *Director*,
Northeast Region,
Field Service Branch,
Production & Marketing
Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

State Committee:

OSCAR R. HALLENE, *Chairman*,
FRANK ALMEIDA,
EDWIN J. KNIGHT,
H. O. STUART,
Director of Extension.
RALPH S. SHAW, *State Director*,
Production and Marketing
Administration.

42
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issue
NER-1110-Rhode Island
Supplement No. 2

Issued July 30, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR RHODE ISLAND

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD

AUG 18 1947

NER-1110-Rhode Island is hereby revised as follows: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

D. Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm

Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash or by furnishing lime and superphosphate. The amount of assistance available for each farmer will depend on the need for the practices on his farm as determined by the county committee and the amount of funds available.

Prior approval of the county committee is required for the extent of any practices for which assistance is available on each farm, except that practices (Revision) performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee.

A farmer will be informed of the amount of assistance available for him by presenting his needs to his community committeeman or county committee.

If, after the allocation to all farms is made, it is found that a balance of funds is available, county committees are authorized to reallocate the balance for additional practices on farms where significant conservation will be achieved.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of funds available for the county.

(over)

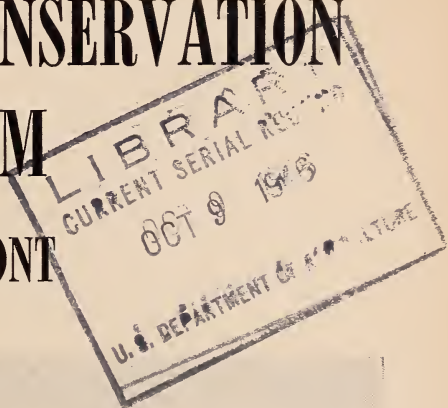
NER-1110-Rhode Island is further revised as follows:

F. Farmer's Eligibility

Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than August 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm, except that practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payment will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than April 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State Committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

Thos. L. Ayers
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR VERMONT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH
NORTHEAST REGION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOREWORD

The future of agriculture in Vermont depends much upon the efficient production of forage crops and pasture.

A high level of soil productivity and ability to use effectively modern labor-saving equipment are essential for efficient production. Much of the crop and pasture land in the State is still at a low level of fertility.

The application of large quantities of lime and fertilizer is needed. In the past few years the Agricultural Conservation Program has done much to help farmers with their plans for increased use of soil-building practices. The use of soil-building material in Vermont, however, is still far below annual needs.

With these facts in mind community and county committeemen throughout the State have developed the following practices for the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program. The State Committee is proud to offer them to Vermont farmers.

The Vermont State PMA Committee,

DANA M. SMITH, *Chairman*,
RAY R. ALLEN,
WALTER H. BEEBE,
LEON H. BRAINERD,
PARK H. NEWTON.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR VERMONT

Program Year—January 1, 1947, to December 31, 1947

The 1947 Program has been developed by farmers, county and community committeemen and representatives of agricultural organizations in the State. As in previous years, it stresses the improvement of hay and pasture land through the use of lime and fertilizing materials. In addition, drainage, forestry, mulching and pasture improvement practices have been added to build a well-rounded program of conservation.

Amount of Assistance Available for Each County.—The State Committee will notify each county of the amount of money available for making payments in cash or by furnishing lime and superphosphate for carrying out practices under this program. The State Committee may reallocate to other counties the balance of funds not allocated to farms by county committees.

Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm.—Assistance will be given farmers in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash or by furnishing lime and superphosphate. The amount of assistance available for each farmer will depend on the need for the practices on his farm as determined by the county committee and the amount of funds available.

Prior approval of the county committee is required *for the extent* of any practice for which assistance is available on each farm.

A farmer will be informed of the amount of assistance available for him by presenting his needs to his community committeeman or county committee.

If, after the allocation to all farms is made, it is found that a balance of funds is available, county committees are authorized to reallocate the balance for additional practices on farms where significant conservation will be achieved. Assistance will not be given for any practice performed before approval is given by the county committee.

The county committee will *not* approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of funds available for the county.

Conservation Materials.—Where liming materials and superphosphate are furnished to carry out approved practices, the Government will pay part of the cost of the materials and the farmer will pay part. The part to be paid by the farmer will be decreased by the amount of the small payment increase earned for the use of the conservation material.

Farmer's Eligibility.—Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than June 30, 1947, a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only



Soils should be tested before lime and fertilizer are added. The Extension Service maintains a soil testing service free to all Vermont farmers.

upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

APPROVED PRACTICES

PRACTICE No. 1.—Liming Materials

Rates of payment per ton of Standard Ground Limestone or its equivalent :

- \$2.40 in Addison County ;
- 2.50 in Bennington County ;
- 3.30 in Caledonia County ;
- 2.15 in Chittenden County ;
- 3.80 in Essex County ;
- 2.70 in Franklin County ;
- 2.40 in Grand Isle County ;
- 2.60 in Lamoille County ;
- 3.10 in Orange County ;
- 3.25 in Orleans County ;
- 2.35 in Rutland County ;
- 2.90 in Washington County ;
- 3.15 in Windham County ;
- 2.85 in Windsor County ;

Payment will be made for applying liming material to cropland which has been or will be tilled. It may also be used to topdress permanent pasture land or orchard sod. If this practice is carried

out with furnished liming material, it will be shown as Practice No. 1A.

Standard ground limestone is defined as ground limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent total calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, with a minimum of 40 percent passing through a 100-mesh sieve and which contains all the finer material produced in grinding. Magnesium oxides will be given a weight of 1.39 when converting to calcium oxide equivalent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

How Much?—In general two tons of limestone per acre, once in the rotation, are required for most soils in Vermont on which a five or six year rotation is being followed. One ton per acre every five or



Lime spreader service on a Vermont farm.

six years is generally adequate where limestone is used as top dressing on permanent hay and pasture sods.

It is best to test the soil which is going to be treated. A soil-testing service is maintained by the Vermont Extension Service and is free to all Vermont land owners. Sample tubes and instructions may be obtained from the County Agricultural Agent.

How and Where?—Limestone applied to land being prepared for corn will have become well incorporated with the soil before the seeding that follows. When applied on plowed ground in the fall, the soil surface should be left in a rough condition to minimize blowing and washing. When applied as topdressing to hay and pasture land, special care should be taken to apply it evenly.

Dry limestone is most effectively applied with a lime sower or distributor or any one of the several rotary-disk type spreaders that can be attached behind a truck or wagon.

If the limestone is wet and the bags are soft and badly broken, one of the most effective methods of spreading is to apply it on top of the manure in the spreader. This is also a good method for applying dry



The application of superphosphate is one of the essential steps in producing Ladino clover pastures like this.

limestone. Limestone loses none of its strength or value after wetting. The loss comes from the difficulty in handling and spreading.

When?—Ground limestone may be spread at most any time of the year when the ground is firm enough to support spreading equipment. In general, however, the best time to apply limestone is immediately after plowing and before the soil is disked and fitted for planting.

Storage.—Lime must be produced and delivered the year around to supply the demand. Therefore, in many cases, temporary farm storage will be necessary. If possible, it should be stored inside a building where it can be kept dry. When it is necessary to pile the lime out of doors, some sort of covering such as a heavy tarpaulin should be used.

PRACTICE No. 2.—Superphosphate

Rate of payment: \$0.04 per pound of available phosphoric acid.

Payment will be made for applying superphosphate to seedings of legumes or grasses, with or without a nurse crop, for use in topdressing established hay land, orchard sods, or pasture, or for mixing with manure in the stable or on the dropping boards and used on the farm. If this practice is carried out with furnished superphosphate, it will be shown as Practice No. 2A.

RECOMMENDATIONS

How Much?—The rate of application of superphosphate per acre depends on the crop and on the soil. From 500 to 800 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or equivalent, per acre is recommended at the time of planting most field crops on most soils. These rates are also adequate for topdressing most established sods.

How and Where?—On land that is being prepared for seeding, superphosphate is generally applied shortly before or at the time of planting. In order to avoid “fixation” in unavailable forms, superphosphate should not be applied on land that is excessively acid. Excessively acid soils should be limed sufficiently far in advance of the superphosphate application to permit a substantial reduction of the



Fertilization produces better quality hay and more of it. Helps to reduce the cost of milk production.

acidity. Superphosphate may be applied alone or in combination with nitrogen or potash, or both, depending on soil needs.

Many farmers are applying part of their superphosphate supply with manure. This may be accomplished by scattering 20 percent superphosphate, or equivalent, in the gutter at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per cow per day. For poultry manure, the usual rate is 1 to 2 pounds of superphosphate per 100 birds per day.

When?—Because of its relatively low solubility and resistance to the leaching action of water, superphosphate may be applied at most any time of the year on soils that are not subject to severe washing or blowing.

Storage.—Superphosphate should always be stored under cover to avoid wetting. Care should also be taken to keep the bags from direct contact with the floor or walls when stored for long periods. Wetting frequently results in caking and hardening, making it necessary for the material to be crushed or reground before using. Both of these are expensive practices.

PRACTICE NO. 3.—Mixed Fertilizer or Potash

Rates of payment : 3B—4.0 cents per pound of available phosphoric acid.
3C—3.5 cents per pound of available potash.

Payment will be made for applying mixed fertilizer or potash to hay or pasture land, orchard sods, or to legume or grass seedings with or without a nurse crop.



Trees help build for the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

How Much?—The rates of mixed fertilizer or potash per acre vary widely with the analysis and the type of material, the type of soil and the crop to be grown. For this reason, it is difficult to give general recommendations that will cover all situations. County Agricultural Agents will be glad to assist in determining proper rates per acre.

When and Where?—Mixed fertilizer or potash generally give best results when applied at the time of planting. When used for topdressing established hay and pasture sods, spring applications usually give better results than fall applications on most soils in Vermont. Fall applications, however, have generally given good enough results to warrant use at that time and are to be particularly recommended as a means of spreading the labor load on farms as well as in fertilizer plants.

Storage.—Mixed fertilizers or potash should never be permitted to become damp or wet, therefore, should be stored in a dry place. Moisture will cause both mixed fertilizer or potash to harden and cake in the bag. Some of the nitrogen will also be lost from complete fertilizers that become excessively wet.

PRACTICE No. 4.—**Mulching**

Rate of payment: \$5.00 per ton of air-dried hay, straw, shavings, or sawdust.

Payment will be made for applying mulching materials to commercial orchard land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1947 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land. Mulching materials that are not air-dried will be paid for on an air-dried basis. It is recommended that at least 1 ton of air-dried straw or its equivalent be used per acre.

RECOMMENDATIONS

How Much?—The amount of mulch required varies according to the size of the trees. Trees of bearing age will probably require between 200 and 300 pounds per tree. Apply the mulch under the spread of the branches, keeping it 3 to 4 feet away from the trunk. It is advisable to make the application heavy enough to smother the grass under the trees and to replenish the supply as the mulch decomposes.

Why?—Some of the beneficial effects of the mulch on the soil include:

- (1) Conservation of soil moisture.
- (2) Improvement in the physical condition of the soil (Mulched soils are friable permitting moisture and air to penetrate. Cultivated soils frequently puddle during heavy rains and thus exclude moisture and air.)
- (3) Improvement in the biological activity of the soil.

When?—Mulch may be applied at any time during the growing season.

PRACTICE No. 5.—Planting Forest Trees

Rate of payment: \$7.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for the planting of white pine, red pine, spruce, maple, or locust trees. It is recommended that the trees be planted at the rate of 750 to 1,000 trees per acre. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock grazing. Payment will not be made for planting white pine unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from the area to be planted and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

PRACTICE No. 6.—Improving Woodlands

Rate of payment: \$5.00 per acre.

The improvement of a stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Payment will not be made for improving white pine stands unless currant and gooseberry bushes are removed from among the trees and throughout a protective border consistent with good woodland management.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Practices Number 5 and 6 should be carried out with the technical assistance of a qualified forester.

PRACTICE No. 7.—Clearing Land for Pasture

Rate of payment: \$10.00 per acre.

Payment will be made for clearing land of rock, stones, brush, trees, and stumps, and leveling hummocks where necessary for pasture, when the cost per acre is estimated by the county committee as \$20.00 or more. Recommended amounts of lime, phosphoric acid, potash, and approved pasture seed mixture must be used within a reasonable time.

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before carrying out this practice.

PRACTICE No. 8.—Pasture Seeding

Rate of payment: \$3.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for seeding the following pasture mixtures at the recommended rates per acre for the establishment of pastures. Payment will be made only if a seed bed has been prepared and adequate amounts of lime and superphosphate are applied.

1. For well-drained soil which has been limed and fertilized and has a lime subsoil:

	<i>Pounds</i>
Alfalfa.....	10
Red clover.....	3
Ladino.....	1
Timothy or Brome.....	4
Total.....	18

2. For well-drained soil which is slightly acid and of moderate fertility:

	<i>Pounds</i>
Red clover.....	6
Alsike.....	3
Ladino.....	1
Timothy or Brome.....	8
Total.....	18

3. For soil not well drained, moderate to strongly acid and of moderate fertility:

	<i>Pounds</i>
Red clover.....	3
Alsike.....	5
Timothy.....	6
Redtop.....	4
Total.....	18

4. For poorly-drained soil but tillable:

	<i>Pounds</i>
Alsike.....	5
Redtop.....	5
Reed canary.....	8
Total.....	18

5. Other mixtures approved by the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service where the cost is at least \$4.50 per acre.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Practices Number 7 and 8 should be carried out under the technical supervision of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

PRACTICE No. 9.—Construction of Open Drainage Ditches

Rate of payment: 10 cents per cubic yard.

Payment will be made for the construction of open drainage ditches. To provide grassing over, the slope of the banks should not exceed 45 degrees. Spoil banks should be leveled off and seeded to maintain a filter strip on either side.

Ditches constructed by the use of dynamite must be cleared of all debris in the channel. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before carrying out this practice.



Blasting a drainage ditch.

PRACTICE No. 10.—Tile Drainage

Rates of payment per linear foot: 10B—4.0 cents for 4-inch tile.
10C—7.5 cents for 6-inch tile.

Payment will be made for installing tile for the purpose of draining cropland or orchards. No payment can be allowed unless the tile has an average minimum coverage of 24 inches below the surface of the ground. Proper outlets must be provided and the tile must not be less than 4 inches in diameter. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained before carrying out this practice.

PRACTICE No. 11.—Construction of Riprap to Prevent Erosion

Rate of payment: 50 cents per square yard of exposed surface.

The construction of a riprap of rocks or other suitable material, specified by the Agricultural Conservation Committee, along an active stream to control the erosion of farm land. The riprap must be of a minimum depth of 12 inches and banks must be sloped before the rip-rapping is done. Operators must obtain the prior approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Practices Number 9, 10, and 11 must be carried out under the technical supervision of the Soil Conservation Service or the Agricultural Extension Service.

PRACTICE No. 12.—Mowing Weeds in Pasture

Rate of payment: 50 cents per acre per year.

Payment will be made for the mowing of weeds in pasture. Pastures must be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds and shrubs. The mowing must be done before the weed seeds mature.

PRACTICE No. 13.—Special County Conservation Practice

Rate of payment: Available in each county office.

Payment will be made for one conservation practice of a local nature, not otherwise included in this bulletin, which has been selected by the county committee and approved by the State Committee. Payments for this practice may not exceed ten percent of the funds originally allocated to a county plus ten percent of any increase that may be made in the allocation.

ADJUSTMENT IN PAYMENTS

Payments under the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by the Congress.

A. W. MANCHESTER, *Director*,
Northeast Region,
Field Service Branch,
Production and Marketing
Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

State Committee:

RAY R. ALLEN,
WALTER H. BEEBE,
LEON H. BRAINERD,
PARK H. NEWTON,
DANA M. SMITH (*Chairman*),
J. E. CARRIGAN, *Director of*
Extension.

HARRIS W. SOULE, *State Director*,
Production and Marketing
Administration.

NER-1110-Vermont
Supplement No. 1

Issued July 30, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR VERMONT

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

NER-1110-Vermont is hereby revised as follows:

Amount of Assistance Available for Each Farm.--Assistance will be given farms in carrying out the practices listed in this bulletin by making payments in cash or by furnishing lime and superphosphate. The amount of assistance available for each farmer will depend on the need for the practices on his farm as determined by the county committee and the amount of funds available.

Prior approval of the county committee is required for the extent of any practice for which assistance is available on each farm.

A farmer will be informed of the amount of assistance available for him by presenting his needs to his community committeeman or county committee.

If, after the allocation to all farms is made, it is found that a balance of funds is available, county committees are authorized to reallocate the balance for additional practices on farms where significant conservation will be achieved. Assistance will not be given for any practice performed before approval is given by the county committee, except that practices performed (REVISION) between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee.

The county committee will not approve payment for practices in excess of the amount of funds available for the county.

NER-1110-Vermont is further revised as follows:

Farmer's Eligibility.--Any producer on a farm which is enrolled in the 1947 program may participate. A farm is considered

(over)

enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee not later than August 30, 1947, (Revision) a signed NER-1115, 1947 Farm Plan, for the farm or other statement indicating his intention to participate in the program, and the county committee has given prior approval for practices to be carried out on the farm, except (Revision) that practices performed between May 23, 1947 and July 31, 1947, may be approved retroactively by the county committee. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled. Payments will be made to producers eligible to receive payments only upon application made on the prescribed form submitted to the county office not later than June 30, 1948. No application which will result in a cash payment for the producer shall be prepared from a report of performance which is filed in the county office after February 15, 1948, except upon recommendation of the county committee and approval of the State committee upon determination that such delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the producer.

Thos. L. Ayers
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch

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NER-1110-Vermont
Supplement No. 2

Issued September 26, 1947

W. W. Manchester

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.

THE 1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
FOR VERMONT

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2

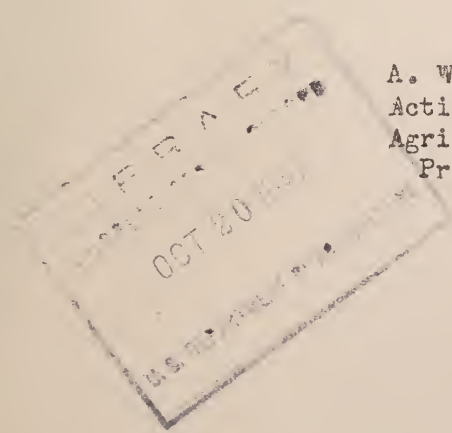
NER-1110-Vermont is hereby revised as follows:

Practice No. 3--MIXED FERTILIZER OR POTASH

Rates of payment: 3A--\$0.5 cents per hundredweight of
furnished 0-14-7.
3B--4.0 cents per pound of available
phosphoric acid.
3C--3.5 cents per pound of available
potash.

Payment will be made for applying mixed fertilizer or
potash to hay or pasture land, orchard sods, or to legume
or grass seedings with or without a nurse crop.

A. W. Manchester
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch



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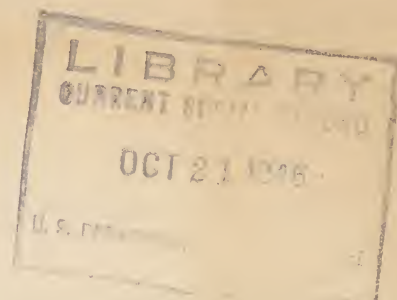
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MARYLAND HANDBOOK
OF
CONSERVATION PRACTICES
1947



During the past few years an outstanding job of agricultural production has been done at the expense of our soil. Maryland farmers went all out to produce their share of the crops and livestock products needed during the war. For this reason proper conservation and efficient land utilization has, through necessity, been retarded.

We must continue to produce what is needed but keep conservation of our soil and water resources uppermost in our operations.

The 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program for Maryland will assist farmers in carrying out a sufficient volume of those practices which will rebuild and conserve the State's most valuable resource--its native soil.

The practices included in the 1947 Program are based upon combined recommendations of community, county and State Committeemen of the Production and Marketing Administration; representatives of other agricultural agencies, and other farm leaders.

MARYLAND STATE PMA COMMITTEE

Joseph H. Blandford, Chairman
Leonard C. Burns
Fred B. Sylvester

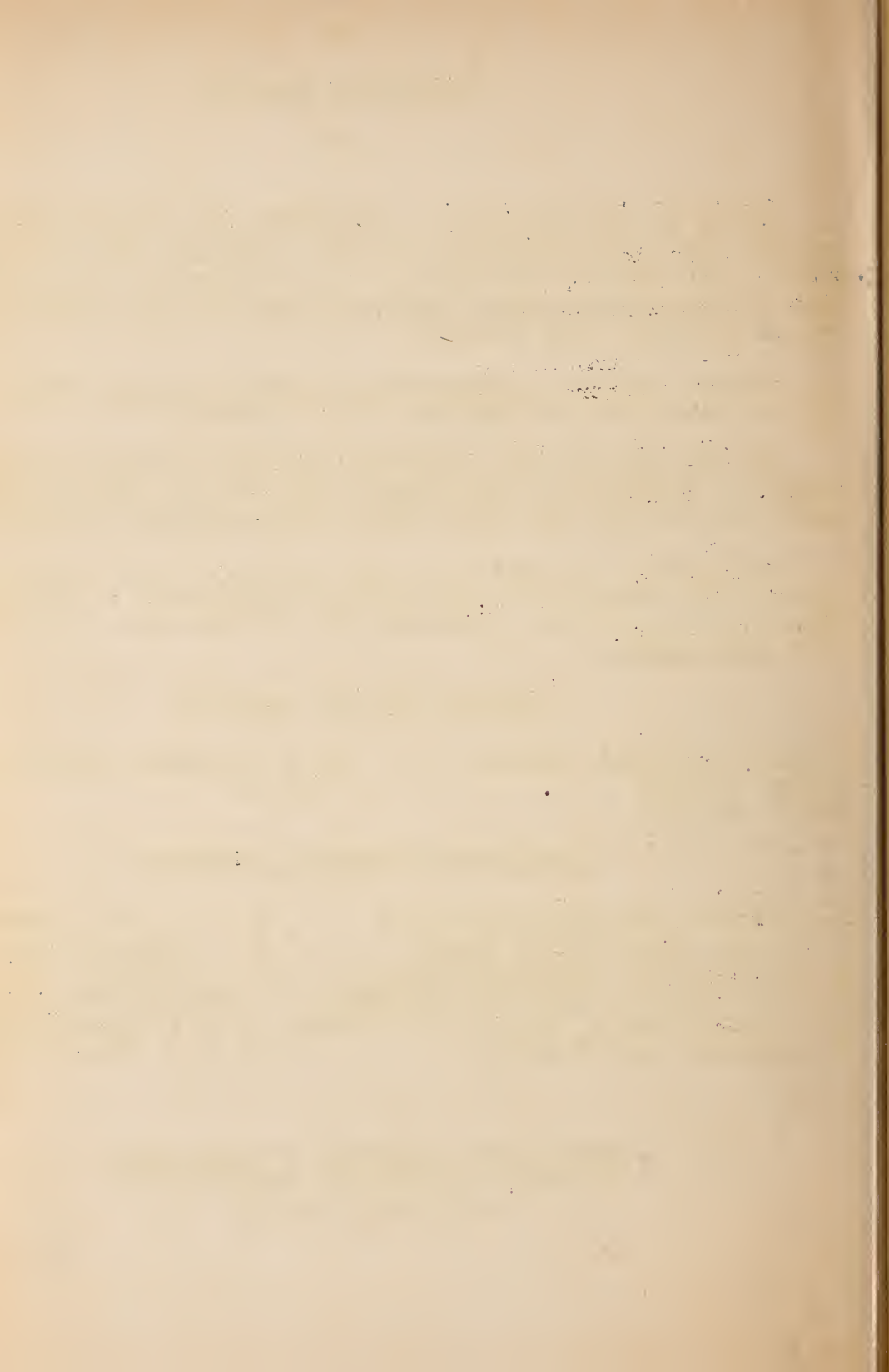
Dr. T. B. Symons, Director, Extension
Service

MARYLAND STATE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

H. M. Brewer, Crop Reporting Service
L. C. Burns, Field Service Branch
E. M. Davis, Soil Conservation Service
Dr. S. H. Devault, Agricultural Economics
E. F. Holter, Master, Maryland State Grange
J. S. Kaylor, State Forester

Dr. W. B. Kemp, Experiment Station
J. W. Magruder, Agronomy
H. S. Leaverton, President,
Maryland State Farm Bureau
Dr. T. B. Symons, Extension Service
Dr. R. P. Thomas, Soils

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
Field Service Branch



The 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program offers assistance to Maryland farmers to restore and conserve the fertility of the soil through the use of conservation practices.

In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most, the county committee may select from the list of approved practices those which will be applicable to farms in the county.

Each farmer should confer with his county or community committeeman to plan how the Program can be of greatest assistance in obtaining the maximum conservation on his farm.

The 1947 Program year begins January 1, 1947, and ends December 31, 1947.

CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

Liming materials, superphosphate, and other designated conservation materials and services may be furnished by the Field Service Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, in lieu of cash payments. The Government will pay part of the cost of the material or service, and the farmer will pay part.

PRACTICES AND PAYMENTS

Each State will receive its share of the funds appropriated for 1947 payments to producers who carry out approved conservation practices. The State committee will establish a limit on expenditures for each county. The county committee will determine for each farm, on the basis of conservation needs and farmer's intentions, the extent of assistance that will be made available to each farm for carrying out approved practices. The sum of the amounts approved for all farms in the county may not exceed the limit approved by the State committee. Payments under this program are subject to the appropriation hereafter provided for this purpose by the Congress.

To qualify for payment, each practice must be performed in accordance with approved specifications for the practice and must be in keeping with good farming methods for the locality. The county committee will require evidence (bills, receipts, seed tags, etc.) to be submitted by the farmer in support of reports of practices carried out with materials or seeds, excluding conservation materials furnished by the Field Service Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

1. Liming materials. Applying liming material to farmland.

Credit rate: Not more than 70 percent of average cost of bulk standard ground limestone delivered at farm. The rate for other liming material may not exceed 70 percent of average cost or the rate for an equivalent amount of bulk standard ground limestone, whichever is lower. County rates for liming material will be contained in a supplement to this handbook.

Specifications: Ground limestone must have a calcium carbonate equivalent of at least 90 percent and must be fine enough that 100 percent will pass a 10-mesh sieve; hydrated lime must have a calcium carbonate equivalent of at least 120 percent; burned lime must have a calcium carbonate equivalent of at least 145 percent. Ground limestone not meeting the specifications above will be considered as limestone screenings. The application of liming materials contained in commercial fertilizers will not qualify for credit under this practice.

No credit will be allowed for the application of liming material to farmland which the county committee determines was not protected against erosion during the winter following the application of material. Land left in sod (including also the forage of soybeans) or planted to a fall-sown crop or (in counties designated by the State Committee) land which is fall-plowed will be considered as protected against erosion during the winter.

2. Phosphate. Applying phosphate materials other than rock phosphate to eligible crops.

Credit rate: 4 cents per pound of available P_2O_5 . This rate is equivalent to 80 cents per 100 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate.

Specifications: Phosphate materials may be applied only to:

- (a) Permanent pasture;
- (b) Established hay crops
- (c) New seedings of grasses and legumes (except soybeans or cowpeas) without a small grain nurse crop;
- (d) Grasses and legumes seeded in the fall of 1946 or spring of 1947 with a small grain nurse crop, if applied after the small grain crop is harvested, or, if not harvested, after June 30, 1947;
- (e) Crimson clover, vetch, or ryegrass seeded after July 1, 1947, with or without a small grain nurse crop;
- (f) Cover crops in orchards.

3. Potash. Applying potash materials to eligible crops.

Credit rate: $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound of available K_2O . This rate is equivalent to \$1.25 per 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash.

Specifications: Same as for phosphate under practice 2 above.

COVER CROPS

4. Winter cover crops. Establishing a winter cover crop in the fall of 1947 from seedings of crimson clover, hairy vetch, annual ryegrass, a mixture consisting solely of these crops, or a full seeding of one or more of these crops with a small grain nurse crop.

Credit rate: Payment will be made on the pounds of seed (cleaned seed equivalent) at the following rates:

- a. Crimson clover--19 cents per pound
- b. Hairy vetch --16 cents per pound
- c. Annual ryegrass--11 cents per pound

Specifications: The seeding must be performed in accordance with good farming practices, which shall include: a well-prepared seedbed; a full seeding of adapted seed; inoculation for legume crops unless a recent crop of the same legume or another requiring the same inoculant has been grown on the land seeded; and the application of liming material, phosphate, or potash where necessary to insure a good stand and good growth.

Ryegrass is limited to cropland and orchards. No credit will be allowed under this practice for any acreage on which the county committee determines that a good stand and good growth were not obtained. The following are seeding rates per acre and dates of seeding recommended by the Maryland State Experiment Station and Extension Service:

Cover crop	: Seeding rates per :				: Planting dates	
	: acre (pounds.)		:	:		
	: With small:		:	:		
	: Alone :	grain	:	Southern area	:	Northern area
Crimson clover.....	15-25	10-15	:	July 1-Sept. 15	:	---
Hairy vetch.....	30-40	12-25	:	July 1-Oct. 15	:	July 1-Sept. 15
Annual ryegrass.....	20-35	10-15	:	July 1-Oct. 1	:	July 1-Aug. 15
	:	:	:	:	:	:

5. Small grains. Establishing a satisfactory winter cover crop from seedings of barley, rye, wheat, or mixtures of these crops, seeded in the fall of 1946. This practice is applicable only to the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester.

Credit rate: \$1.50 per acre.

Specifications: A satisfactory cover will be considered to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. The seedbed should be well prepared, fertilizer materials applied where needed, and seed sown sufficiently early to permit plants to withstand winter freezes. The crop must not be harvested for grain or cut for hay. In the counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset,

Wicomico, and Worcester payment will only be made for turning the crop under as green manure. The following seeding rates per acre and dates of seeding are recommended by the Maryland Experiment Station and Extension Service:

Crop	: Seeding rates per : : acre (bushels) : :	Planting dates	
		Southern	Lower
		Maryland	Eastern Shore
Barley.....	2	: Sept. 12 - Oct. 16:	Sept. 20 - Oct. 19
Rye	$1\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{3}{4}$: Sept. 19 - Nov. 9 :	Sept. 21 - Nov. 14
Wheat	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 $\frac{3}{4}$: Sept. 18 - Oct. 15:	Sept. 26 - Oct. 28
:	:	:	:

6. Summer legumes alone. Establishing a summer cover crop from seedings of soybeans from which seed is not harvested, or cowpeas.

Credit rate: \$2.50 per acre.

Specifications: The land should be uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be obtained if harvested. The forage must be turned and followed by a fall-sown crop, or left on the land during the following winter.

7. Sweet clover: Disking or plowing under a good stand and good growth of sweet clover.

Credit rate: \$1.50 per acre.

Specifications: A vegetative growth, from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be obtained if harvested, must be disked or plowed under. If turned in the fall, the land must be seeded to a fall-sown crop.

8. Red clover or alsike clover. Disking or plowing under a good stand and good growth of red clover or alsike clover. This practice is applicable only to the counties of Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester.

Credit rate: \$1.50 per acre.

Specifications: A good stand and vegetative growth, from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be obtained if harvested, must be disked or plowed under. The crop must not be grazed or cut for hay. If turned in the fall, the land must be seeded to a fall-sown crop.

9. Annual lespedeza. Establishing a good stand and good growth of annual lespedeza. This practice is applicable only to the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Dorchester, Kent, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester.

Credit rate: \$1.50 per acre.

Specifications: A satisfactory growth of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1947 must be turned and followed by a fall-sown crop or left on the land during the winter. Payment will not be allowed if the lespedeza is grazed, cut for hay, or harvested for seed.

PASTURE

10. Permanent Pasture. Establishing a permanent pasture.

Credit rate: \$6.00 per acre.

Specifications: Approval by the county committee of the kind and amount of seed and the amount of lime and fertilizer to be used must be obtained before performing this practice. A satisfactory stand of adapted pasture perennial grasses, perennial legumes or a combination of such grasses and legumes, must be established. Liming and fertilizer materials, where necessary to insure a good stand and good growth, should be applied at or before the time of seeding. The most widely adapted permanent pasture legumes and grasses are listed below. To establish a good stand, the following minimum seeding rates per acre are recommended by the Maryland State Experiment Station and Extension Service and will be the minimum seedings required to qualify under this practice:

Kind of seed	:Fertile loam, silt loam, :Moderate to low :Poorly drained		:Poorly drained	
	: satisfactory drainage		:fertility, sat- :soil, not too	
	:		:isfactory drain-:swampy	
	(pounds)		age (pounds) :	
	No. 1 or No. 2		No. 3	
	No. 4		No. 4	
Red clover 1/.....:	5	4	5	-
Alsike.....:	-	3	-	4
Ladino.....:	1	1	1	1
Annual lespedeza 2/..:	-	7	5	-
Kentucky bluegrass..:	4	-	3	4
Orchard grass 3/.....:	-	7	4	-
Timothy.....:	8	-	4	-
Red top.....:	-	-	3	4
Colonial bent grass..:	-	-	-	2

- 1/ Alfalfa may be substituted pound for pound on fertile well limed soil.
- 2/ Annual lespedeza should not be used in areas where it is not adapted because of short growing season. In such areas one-half pound of Ladino clover should be substituted for the whole amount of lespedeza shown.
- 3/ Bromegrass (Southern strain) may be substituted on fertile soils high in nitrogen and in connection with a vigorously growing legume.

DRAINAGE

11. Open ditch drainage. Constructing or enlarging drainage ditches on farm-land.

Credit rate: 10 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed.

Specifications: Approval by the county committee must be obtained before carrying out this practice. The ditches must be laid out and constructed under

the supervision of a qualified person approved by the county committee and, when completed, must meet detailed specifications approved by the State committee.

The ditches are to be located where they will best serve the purpose of providing adequate drainage. The sides of the ditches should be sloped where practicable. V-shaped ditches are recommended. Payment will not be made with respect to the dirt removed from any ditch unless adequate provision is made for the entrance of the water into and out of the ditch. No credit will be allowed for cleaning out a ditch.

12. Tile drainage. Installing field drainage tile on farmland.

Credit rate: 7 cents per linear foot of tile.

Specifications: Approval by the county committee must be obtained before carrying out this practice. The drainage system must be laid out and constructed under the supervision of a qualified person approved by the county committee and, when completed, must meet detailed specifications approved by the State committee. No payment will be made where the size of the tile is less than four inches in diameter. This practice is applicable only to farmland suitable to cultivated crops, pasture, or improved meadows.

EROSION CONTROL

13. Contour stripcropping. Establishing on the contour alternate strips of row crops and sown, close drilled, or sod crops.

Credit rate: \$2.50 per acre.

Specifications: The strips shall be on the contour following properly laid out terraces or guide lines established by or under the supervision of a qualified person approved by the county committee. Payment will be allowed only for the acreage on which the strips are first established in 1947. No credit for this practice will be given where two or more adjacent strips are planted to cultivated row crops the same year. At least 25% of the area in strips must be in grass.

14. Contour row crops. Contour farming of cultivated row crops.

Credit rate: \$1.50 per acre.

Specifications: The planting and cultivation of the crop must be performed on the contour following properly laid out terraces or guide lines established on the contour by or under the supervision of a qualified person approved by the county committee.

Any acreage of row crops planted or cultivated on the contour or in connection with stripcropping established prior to the 1947 program year will qualify for payment under this practice, provided the strips are properly maintained and no two or more adjacent strips are planted to cultivated row crops the same year. Any acreage of row crops farmed on the contour in connection with contour stripcropping established during the program year will not qualify for payment under this practice.

15. Contour drilled crops. Contour farming of drilled or close sown crops.

Credit rate: 75 cents per acre.

Specifications: Same as for contour row crops under practice number 14, except that all operations incident to preparing the land and growing the crops must be performed on the contour.

16. Contour furrowing. Contour furrowing of non-crop pasture land.

Credit rate: 25 cents per 1,000 linear feet.

Specifications: The contour furrowing must be laid out by or under the supervision of a qualified person approved by the county committee. The furrow must have a minimum depth of 5 inches from the bottom or sole of the furrow to the top or crown of the furrow slice and must follow within one-half percent of the true contour.

17. Terraces. Construction of terraces or diversion ditches for collecting or spreading of water.

Credit rate: 10 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed.

Specifications: Approval by the county committee must be obtained before carrying out this practice. The terraces must be laid out by or under the supervision of a qualified person approved by the county committee and must be completed in accordance with detailed specifications approved by the State Committee. The terraces must empty into an outlet adequately protected against washing. The terraces shall be protected by vegetation where there is possibility of silting.

FORESTRY PRACTICES

18. Forest tree planting. Planting approved species of forest trees.

Credit rate: \$7.50 per acre.

Specifications: The planting including selection of species, spacing of the trees, and time of planting, should be performed by or under the supervision of a qualified person approved by the county committee and must be completed in accordance with detailed specifications approved by the State committee. Planting must be protected from fire and grazing and cultivated sufficiently to retard native growth of weeds and undesirable species. Plantings must show a survival of at least 700 trees per acre. Payment will be made only for forest trees planted in 1947.

19. Improving stands. Thinning or pruning stands and removing undesirable trees.

Credit rate: \$5.00 per acre.

Specifications: The forest stand improvement must be carried out during 1947 under the supervision of a State Forester who must certify the proper completion of the practice. Areas being improved must be protected from fire and grazing.

20. Firebreaks. Construction of firebreaks for protection of farm woodland.

Credit rate: \$7.50 per 1,000 linear feet.

Specifications: The firebreaks must be laid out under the supervision of a qualified person approved by the county committee. The width of the firebreaks must be at least 15 feet to qualify for full credit under this practice, however, in localities where the Forest Service recommends a width less than 15 feet the credit rate may be reduced proportionately... No payment will be made if any part of the area burns during the year 1947 due to fire originating on the owner's property. Payment will be made only for firebreaks constructed in 1947.

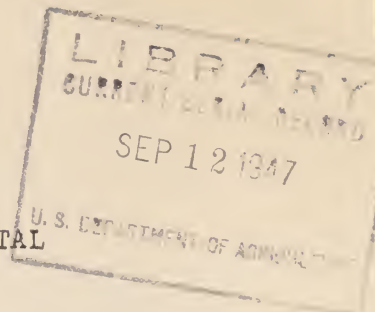
MISCELLANEOUS PRACTICE

21. Local Conservation Practice.

The county committee may select, with approval of the State committee, one practice of a local nature not otherwise included in this handbook. Any practice selected hereunder must be carried out under specifications and at the rate recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. The rate should not exceed the maximum rate established for a similar type of practice. Not more than 10 percent of the county's original allocation of funds plus 10 percent of any supplemental allocation may be used under this practice. The practice must have a definite soil or water conservation value, must meet special needs in the county, must be backed by experimental evidence to support the value of the practice, and must be a practice for which performance can be checked in a practical manner.

Issued August 15, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch
Washington 25, D. C.



COUNTY PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION AND TRANSMITTAL
OF 1947 APPLICATIONS FOR PAYMENT

(Applicable in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont)

SECTION I. GENERAL

- A. Form to be Used. All applications for payment will be filed on Form ACP-157. An application shall cover only one farm as defined in ACP-1947, 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin.
- B. Persons Eligible to File Applications. An application for payment with respect to any farm enrolled in the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program on or before the date established by the State Committee may be filed by any producer who contributed to the carrying out of a cash practice on the farm provided prior approval for the carrying out of such practice has been given by the county committee. No application for payment will be filed where the only performance was with conservation material and all of the conservation material furnished was properly used or transferred.

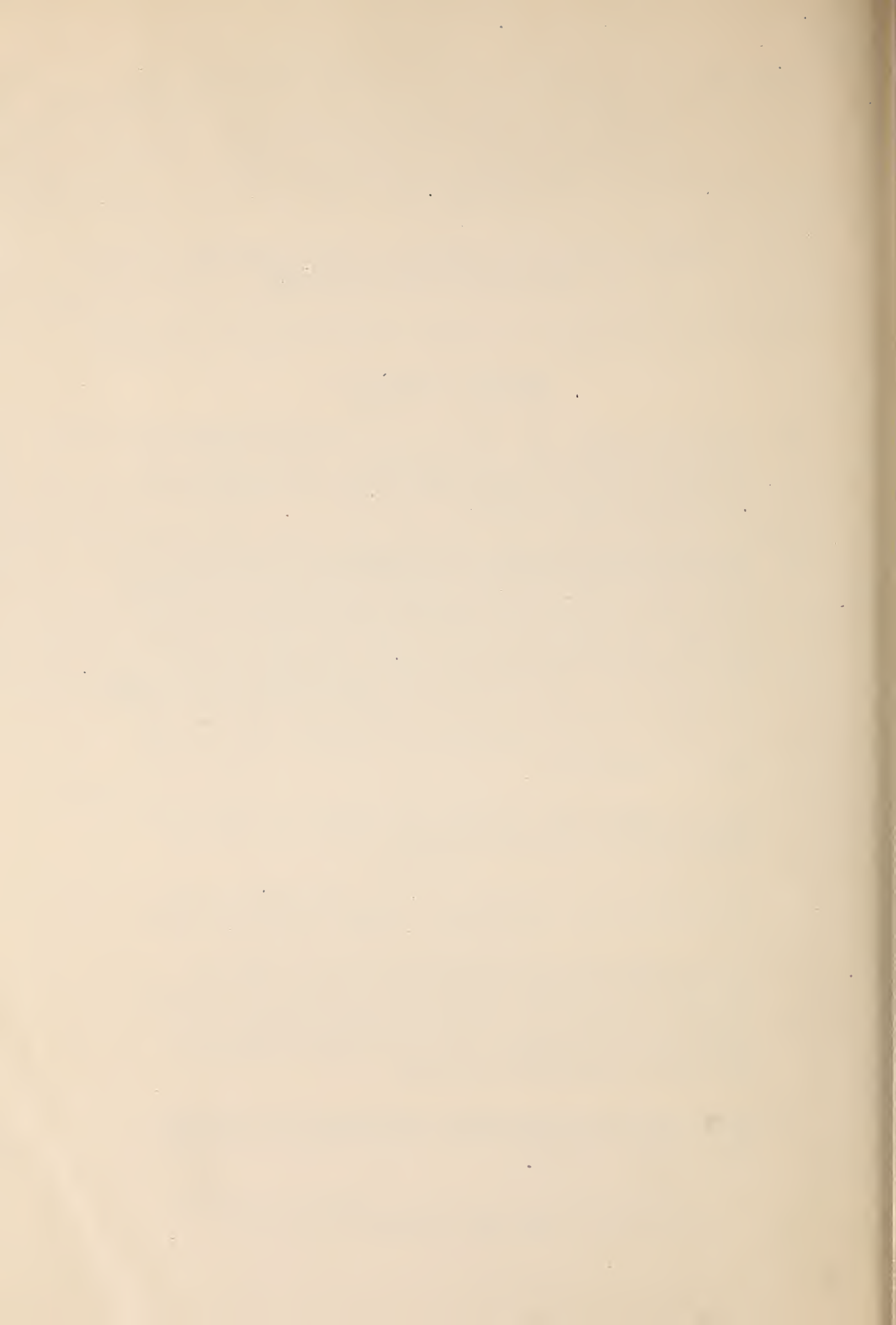
No cash payment will be made with respect to any application filed in the county office later than the date established by the State Committee.

An application for payment for less than \$1.00 should be submitted only upon special request by the producer.

If a producer who is otherwise eligible to file an application has died, disappeared, or has been declared incompetent prior to filing such application, an application for payment may be filed by his successor(s) determined in accordance with the order of precedence set forth in ACP-122 as amended.

- C. Farms for which Applications for Payment are Required. Applications shall be filed for all farms in a county with respect to which:

1. Applications are required in accordance with the provisions of NER-1128, Section II, D, 3 or



2. A producer expects to receive a cash payment for carrying out cash practices.

D. Notices of No-Payment. If it is determined that no payment is due to a producer who has signed an application, he shall be notified to that effect and of the reasons therefore by the county committee.

SECTION II. ENTRIES TO BE MADE BY COUNTY OFFICES ON ACP-157

Form ACP-157 has been designed for use in all States and consequently it contains spaces for certain entries which will not be used in the Northeastern States. Specifically, in Section III of the form no entries will be made for "Pasture and Grazing Land" or "Commercial Orchards," and no entries will be made in spaces D-11, D-12, and the first four blocks on line 13.

All solid horizontal lines indicate spaces to be used in State offices and must not be used by county offices. Entries to be made by county offices are indicated by dotted horizontal lines. All spaces left blank will be considered as "zero" entries except where the procedure requires that an entry be made.

All figures representing units of cash practices shall be expressed to the nearest tenth. Whole numbers shall show the decimal point (3.). All erasures or alterations and all entries on the application to correct original entries which have been changed or otherwise altered must be initialed (in script not printed) by a county committeeman. The county committeeman initialing any such correction must also sign the application in addition to any other county committeeman who may have previously signed it.

No more than two producers may apply for payment on one Form ACP-157. Sufficient additional Forms ACP-157 shall be prepared to include all producers who are applying for payment. In these cases, enter the State and county code and serial number on each copy. The basic data entries, (farmland, cropland, practice identification, units, and rate) for the farm shall be made on only one copy. The percentage share, 1947 CMS deduction, debts, assignments, and the name and address of each applicant should be entered on the appropriate Form ACP-157 in the spaces provided.

It is not necessary for a producer to sign an application if he contributed only to practices carried out with conservation material. Credit will be allowed for his share of the conservation material properly used whether the application is or is not signed.



- A. Farmland and Cropland. Enter in the spaces provided in the upper left-hand corner the total number of acres of land in the farm and the number of acres of cropland in the farm. Cropland means farmland which is in regular rotation in 1947 and farmland devoted to orchards and small fruits.
- B. State and County Code and Serial Number. Enter in the space provided in the upper right-hand corner the State and county code and farm serial number.
- C. Basic Farm Data Entries in Section III. Enter the following applicable basic farm data in the spaces indicated on lines 1 through 9. If more than two producers have an interest in the payment, all basic farm data shall be entered on one application form.

Enter In	:	The Following:
	:	<u>FOR CONSERVATION MATERIALS PRACTICES</u>
A-1 and A-2.	:	The practice number of the practice(s) carried out with
Use additional	:	lime and/or superphosphate furnished the producer(s)
lines if neces-	:	and used to carry out a practice in 1947. These prac-
sary.	:	tices will be shown as 1-A for furnished lime and 2-A
	:	for furnished 20% superphosphate, 2-B for furnished 19%
	:	superphosphate, and 2-C for furnished 18% superphosphate.
	:	
B-1 opposite	:	The number of tons of lime used to carry out a practice,
Practice 1-A.	:	expressed in terms of standard ground limestone bagged
	:	or bulk farm delivery. (In N. H. and R. I. the tons of
	:	lime furnished will be expressed in terms of standard
	:	ground limestone bagged or bulk <u>siding</u> delivery.)
	:	
Column B oppo-	:	The number of hundredweight of 20%, 19%, and 18% super-
site Practices	:	phosphate used to carry out a practice.
2-A, 2-B, and	:	
2-C.	:	
	:	
Column C oppo-	:	The credit rate for the practice listed in Column A.
site the re-	:	(Obtain from State Handbook and Supplements). Use
spective prac-	:	credit rate per cwt. for 20%, 19%, and 18% superphos-
tice numbers	:	phate furnished.
shown in	:	
Column A.	:	
	:	
	:	<u>FOR CASH PRACTICES</u>
Remaining lines	:	In numerical order, the number of each cash practice
in Column A.	:	carried out for which payment may be made and for which
	:	prior approval was given.
	:	
	:	<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u> Practice No. 9 shall be shown as:
	:	
	:	"9B for 4 inch tile."
	:	"9C for 5 inch tile."
	:	"9D for 6 inch tile."
	:	"9E for 7 inch tile."

Enter In	:	The Following:
Remaining lines:	:	
in Column A.	:	PENNSYLVANIA Practices 3 and 10 shall be shown as follows:
(Continued)	:	
	:	"3B for 3 inch tile."
	:	"3C for 4 inch tile."
	:	"3D for 6 inch tile."
	:	"10B for earth fill."
	:	"10C for concrete."
	:	
Column B opposite the respective practice number shown in Column A.	:	The number of units of each practice carried out or for which prior approval was given, whichever is lower. Units of Practice No. 2 will be shown in pounds of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5).
	:	
Column C opposite the respective practice number shown in Column A.	:	The credit rate for the practice listed in Column A. (Obtain from State Handbook and Supplements.) Use the per pound credit rate for Practice No. 2.

D. Producer Data Entries in Section III. Enter the following applicable data on the application of the producer to whom they apply.

1. Producer's Shares, Debts and Assignments.

Enter In	:	The Following:
	:	
F-10	:	<u>If only one producer shares in the payment,</u>
	:	100.
	:	
F-10 and H-10	:	<u>If two producers share equally in the payment,</u>
	:	50.
	:	
	:	<u>If more than two producers share in the payment</u>
	:	<u>or two producers share unequally in the payment,</u>
	:	
F-1 through F-9 and H-1 through H-9.	:	The producer's percentage share in each practice entered in A-1 through A-9. In this case the sum of the percentage entries for each practice must equal 100.
	:	
Spaces G and I,	:	The value of the 1947 conservation material furnished to Line 13 on a and used by the producer. (Obtain this figure by multiplying the units of practices 1A, 2A, 2B, and 2C words "1947 CMS" furnished to and used by the producer by the respective credit rates and adding the results).
each producer.	:	

Enter In	The Following:
Line 13 under the notation "1947 CMS deduction" for each producer.	<p>The notation "SPI advanced." Enter in Spaces G and I, Line 13, the amount of the small payment increase advanced on material furnished under the 1947 program. In arriving at the amount of the SPI to be shown, multiply the tons of lime and the cwt. of superphosphate furnished by the applicable payment rate in the State Bulletin and obtain the SPI on this sum from the table in Section 4 of ACP-1947. In making the above computation, do <u>not</u> take into consideration any material carried over from previous programs or any 1947 material transferred to the 1948 program.</p>
Line 13 under the notation "1947 CMS Deduction" for each producer.	<p>The kind, quantity and deduction rate for any conservation material furnished for 1947 which was not used to carry out approved practices, followed by the notation "not used." Do not include material transferred to the 1948 program.</p>
Line 13 under the notation "1947 CMS Deduction" for each producer.	<p>The kind, quantity and deduction rate (two times the regular rate) for any conservation material furnished for 1947 which was misused and is subject to an additional deduction equal to the amount of the original deduction, followed by the notation "misused."</p>
Line 14, "Debts--Assignments" for each producer.	<p>A description and the amount of each debt owed by the producer. The description should be sufficiently complete to permit proper scheduling in the State Office.</p> <p>Field Service Branch debts should show the program and application number (where applicable) under which the debt arose and the reason for the debt.</p> <p>For example: Due FSB - 1943 ACP, 11-001-111. Conservation Materials - \$32.25. Due FSB - 1944, ACP, 21-027-137. Overpayment. \$10.00 D. O. Voucher No. 2-7842, January 1945.</p> <p>Debts to other Government agencies should show the name of the agency, the account number, loan number, draft number or insurance application number, whichever is applicable, and any other identification of the debt.</p> <p>For example: Due CCC - 1943 Potato Loan No. 11-002-27-B - \$117.25. Due CCC - Dairy Production Program Draft No. A-1257394 - \$15.45. Due FCIC - 1943 Premium, Application No. 23-036-28W. - \$11.35.</p>

Enter In

The Following:

Farm Security Administration and Farm Credit Administration debts should show the address where the check is to be delivered.

The name and address of the assignee followed by the word "Assignee" and the unpaid amount of the assignment.

Line 15, "Name and Complete Mail Address of Producer" for each producer.

Enter in the space provided, the typed name and address of each producer on the farm who was furnished material, or who contributed to carrying out practices shown on the application. The typed name should show the full Christian name, additional initials, if any, and surname.

If the applicant lives in a city, his address should include the name of the street and house number, and the post office zone number where applicable. If the applicant lives on a rural route, the route number and the box number should be included in the address when necessary.

If a producer files applications for payment for two or more farms, care should be taken to see that the typed name of the producer is the same on all of his applications.

Line 16, "Producer's Signature" for each producer.

The signature of each producer who contributed to carrying out cash practices should appear in the space provided on the original (white) copy. The signature must be in the original and should be in ink or indelible pencil. The signature need not be as complete as the typed name, but must not be in conflict with it. Such signature may be obtained either before or after the data from which the payment may be computed have been entered.

When necessary, the typed name of the producer shall be corrected to agree with his signature, and the correction should be initialed by a member of the county committee.

Persons Signing in a Representative or Fiduciary Capacity.

If an application is signed by a person who is acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity, his title, such as "Administrator," "Executor," "Guardian," "Agent," or "Attorney-in-Fact," and the name of the principal should appear as part of the signature. However, that part of the Title of the person signing may be typed. Refer to ACP-16, "Instructions on Signatures and Authorizations," for a detailed explanation with respect to the form of signature and the type of documentary authority which should be accepted in the case of a person signing in a representative or fiduciary capacity.



Enter In	The Following:
Line 17, "Sig- nature of Witness"	: A witness to the signature is required only in case : the signature is printed, made by mark, or subscribed : in other than English script. The signature of the : witness should be affixed immediately below the signa- : ture of the producer followed by the word "Witness."

E. Entries to be made in Section IV.

IF	Enter The Following:
1. Conservation material furnished under a previous program for which only a single deduction was made is; carried over and is; not used or is mis-; used in 1947. (An; additional single; deduction should be; recommended.)	: The kind and quantity of the material recommended : for the additional single deduction, the year the : material was furnished and the deduction rate : shown in the State Handbook for the year in which : the material was furnished.
2. The county committee finds that a producer has failed to maintain practices carried out under a previous program or to carry out approved erosion control measures as set forth in Section 7(b) or 7(e) of ACP-1947.	: A notation to that effect. This notation should : identify the practice involved, and should show : the extent of the failure to maintain the prac- : tice and the applicable deduction rate.
3. The producer has carried out practices defeating the purposes of the programs or has deprived others of payment as set forth in Section 7(c) or 7(d) of ACP-1947.	: A notation to that effect. This notation should : set forth the details in the case.

- F. County Committee Approval. Upon approval of an application by the county committee, a member shall sign in the space provided. Such signature must be in ink or indelible pencil. Enter in the space provided the date on which the application signed by the producer was received in the county office or received by an authorized employee of the county committee. In the case of applications on which there are more than two producers, the date shown on the applications should be the date the applications signed by one of the producers were first received.
- G. Multiple Farms. If a producer has an interest in two or more farms and there is reason to believe that his share of the deductions for any one farm will exceed his share of the payment for the farm, applications for all farms in the county in which he has an interest should be submitted to the State Office in the same transmittal. Enter in Section IV of each such application the farm number of all other farms in the county in which the producer has an interest. Also enter the names of other counties in which there are farms in which the producer has an interest if this information is available in the county office.

SECTION III. TRANSMITTAL OF APPLICATIONS

The white and yellow copies of the application will be transmitted to the State office without removing the carbon. The county office copy will be retained in the county office files.

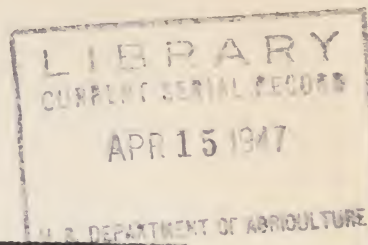
Form NED-42, "Transmittal Sheet," will be used for transmitting applications and the related reports of performance to the State office. Unless otherwise directed by the State office, it is suggested that fifty applications be included in a single transmittal. The following applications will be transmitted on separate transmittal sheets:

1. Original applications.
2. Adjustment applications.
3. Supplemental applications.
4. Suspended applications.
5. Forms ACP-103.

A. W. Manchester
Acting Director
Agricultural Conservation
Programs Branch

Issued April 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.



1947 Agricultural Conservation Program

Northeast Region

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETERMINING PERFORMANCE
STATE AND COUNTY OFFICE PROCEDURE

SECTION I. GENERAL

A. **General.**--Producers are responsible for reporting performance on their farms to the county committee. These reports shall cover the use made of conservation material and the extent of other practices carried out on their farms. Producers may make these reports by mail. The information furnished by the producer will be entered on or attached to the 1947 Farm Plan (NER-1115) for the farm. The producer is required to certify to the accuracy of his report.

A community committeeman serving the locality in which the farm is located will review the report and approve it when he is satisfied that to the best of his knowledge it is complete and accurate.

B. **State committee responsibilities.**--It is the responsibility of the State committee to see that performance work is honestly and efficiently done. Each State committee has full responsibility for making certain that the work in all counties is of acceptable quality and should take steps to improve the quality of the work when it is found that it is not satisfactory. It is the responsibility of the State committee to make arrangements for spotchecking.

C. **County committee responsibilities.**--Under the supervision of the State committee, it is the responsibility of the county committee to see that performance work is honestly and efficiently done and arrange for and carry out such spotchecking as is required by the State committee. With the assistance of the farmer fieldmen, training schools shall be held for community committeemen and other persons in the preparation of reports of performance.

The county committee, in cooperation with the farmer fieldmen, will work out a plan for obtaining reports from producers on farms which are enrolled in the 1947 program. A farm is considered enrolled if one of the producers on the farm has filed with the county committee a signed NER-1115 for the farm or other statement

indicating his intention to participate in the program before the date established by the State committee and included in the State Handbook. A producer who has been furnished conservation material under a previous program which was not used and is carried over and used in 1947, or any other producer to whom such material is transferred is also considered as enrolled.

D. Reporting performance.--Producers should report all practices performed, including the use of conservation materials, for which prior approval was given, and **also** any other practices which are listed in the State bulletin. They should also report the acres in the farm, the acres of cropland and the acres of permanent pasture.

If the extent of a practice is to be reported in acres, acreage measurements from farm maps or other forms should be used if available. If these are not available, producers may report acreages by using any method which is acceptable to the county committee. Analysis tags, sales slips, or invoices as evidence of purchase and quality shall be submitted by the farm operator for those practices carried out with material other than material furnished through the program.

E. County office record of performance.--A record of progress of performance and application work will be maintained currently. Farmer fieldmen will give specific instructions on the maintenance of this record.

F. Notice to farmers.--The county committee will send a notice in the form of a letter to each enrolled producer informing him of his responsibility for determining and reporting performance for all practices carried out on his farm, the information needed, and when, where, and how this information should be reported.

The letter should also inform the farmer that payment will not be made for practices reported after a date established by the State committee.

SECTION II. ENTRIES TO BE MADE ON COUNTY OFFICE COPY OF NER-1115

A. Prior to Acceptance of Reports of Performance

Prior to acceptance of reports of performance, the following entries will be made on the county office copy of the NER-1115 for each farm:

In column C of Section IV, enter the type of delivery of lime and in column B, the analysis of superphosphate furnished including superphosphate furnished under the purchase order plan. Enter in column F, the quantity of each material furnished.



Conservation material furnished under a previous program and transferred to the 1947 program should be shown, indicating the program year from which transferred.

Conservation material furnished under the 1947 program and which has been transferred to the 1948 program should not be shown.

B. From Farmers' Reports

The following performance data will be entered on the NER-1115 from the producer's report. However, if any of the information furnished by the producer is in acceptable written form, it may be attached to the NER-1115.

1. Section I.--a. Verify the entries and make any necessary corrections.

b. In all States except Vermont, determine and enter in the spaces provided, the percentage share contributed by each producer in carrying out the **cash payment practices** recorded in Section IV for which prior approval was given. In Vermont this percentage share, if other than 100%, will be entered immediately after the name of each producer. Do not include practices carried out with Conservation Material as their use will be credited to the producer to whom they were furnished.

2. Section II.--The entries in column B for total land in farm, in cropland, and permanent pastures should be verified and corrected if necessary.

Cropland means farmland which is in regular rotation in 1947 and farmland devoted to orchards and small fruits.

3. Section III.--Furnished Materials Practices--Verify the entries for conservation material in columns B and F.

In column G, enter the number of units of the practice properly carried out in terms of the practice specifications in the State Handbook, i.e., tons of lime, cwt. of superphosphate, or pounds of available phosphoric acid. These entries should equal the entries for the same material in column F if all of the material has been used.

If any of the conservation material has not been applied, make a notation to that effect in column B.

4. **Section IV.--Cash Payment Practices--**In column A, enter the number of the cash practices. In column B, enter sufficient description to identify the practice such as kind of cover crops, pasture mixtures, kind of fertilizers, species of forest trees, etc. Enter also any other information that would effect approval of the practice for payment.

If all or part of a practice was carried out with material or services furnished by a State or Federal Agency other than the Field Service Branch, PMA, indicate the amount of such material or services so furnished.

In column G, enter the units of the practice carried out in terms of the practice specifications, i.e., pounds, acres, tons, linear feet, cubic yards, etc.

5. **Section V.--**The producer or his representative will enter his signature in the space provided unless he has submitted a signed written report of his practices which is attached to the NER-1115. The date that the producer's performance report is received by an agent of the county committee should be entered beside the farmer's signature.

6. **Other performance data.--**Any information that will have a bearing on the payments to be made or which is pertinent to the determination of performance, including the non-use or misuse of conservation materials or services, may be entered below the last practice shown to have been carried out on the farm. In the event there is not sufficient space for such entries on the form, an additional sheet may be used and a notation that such sheet is attached should be entered in the lower margin of Form NER-1115.

7. **Application for payment.--**The signature of each person entitled to share in the payment for cash practices, if any, will be obtained on a copy of the "Application for Payment." The rules governing acceptable signatures are the same as under the 1946 program.

The person obtaining the signature should inform the person signing, that signing the application does not necessarily mean that a cash payment will be made as the eligibility for payment is a determination of the county committee.

C. Review and Approval of Reports of Performance

Reports of performance when completed shall be reviewed by a community committeeman who will sign in Section V when the report is approved. The date of his signature will be entered in the space provided.

If it is shown in Section IV that any conservation material has not been used, the community committeeman shall enter a recommendation in Section IV with respect to transferring the material to the same or another producer for use under the 1948 program.

If there is reason to believe that the data reported are not complete and reasonably accurate, the producer should be requested to submit substantiating data. If such data are not received or there are other reasons to withhold approval, a committeeman should visit the farm for an inspection of the extent of practices or refer the report to the county committee with the reasons for disapproval. In the latter case, the county committee will arrange for a farm inspection.

D. Checking Reports of Performance by the County Office

As reports of performance are returned by community committeemen, all entries will be reviewed in the county office for completeness and accuracy.

1. If there is a notation in Section IV that any conservation material has not been used, arrangements should be made to transfer the material to the same or other farms for use under the 1948 program.

2. Verify the entries in Section IV, column G, to determine that the proper unit has been shown. A unit means the quantity or amount of each practice for which a specific rate of payment has been established in accordance with NER-1110 for the State.

If there is a notation in Section IV, column B, that all or part of a practice was carried out with material or services furnished by a State or Federal Agency other than the Field Service Branch, the extent of the practice shall be reduced for purposes of payment by not less than the percentage of the total cost of the practice which the county committee determines was furnished by the State or Federal Agency. The number of units for credit will then be shown as a corrected entry in column G.

3. On application farms, except in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, if lime has been furnished as conservation material and the type of delivery as shown in Section IV, column C, is other than "Farm" (or "Truck Siding"), convert the tons shown in column F to "Farm" delivery basis and enter as a circled entry in column F.

In addition to voluntary applications for payment, an application is required and should be prepared for each farm for which the report of performance shows one or more of the following conditions:

(a) Conservation material has been furnished in excess of the amount approved by the county committee as shown in Section IV, column F.

(b) Any of the conservation material furnished has not been used to carry out an approved practice (and has not been transferred) or has been misused.

(c) The county committee finds that the producer has failed to maintain practices carried out under previous programs or has failed to carry out approved erosion control measures.

(d) The producer has carried out practices defeating the purposes of the programs or has deprived others of payment.

SECTION III. SPOTCHECKING

All spotchecking required by the State committee is to be completed not later than February 15, 1948.

Records of spotchecking should be maintained in the State Office.

SECTION IV. REPORTS

A. **County office progress report.**--As a minimum the State Office will require county offices to report by the 5th day of each month cumulative totals for the following items as of the last day of the previous month starting with July 1947, except as noted:

1. Number of farms enrolled in the 1947 Program.
2. Number of farms for which 1947 reports of performance have been filed.
3. Estimated number of farms for which 1947 applications for payment will be filed.
4. Number of farms spotchecked by representatives of the county committee.
5. Number of farms for which requests have been received for 1948 conservation material or for approval of cash practices.
6. Number of farms for which the county committee has approved orders for 1948 conservation material or given prior approval of cash practices starting with the report for October.
7. Number of farms included in item 6 for which orders have been approved for 1948 conservation material lime.

8. Number of farms included in item 6 for which orders have been approved for 1948 conservation material superphosphate. (Contract and Purchase Orders).

9. Number of farms included in item 6 for which orders have been approved for 1948 conservation material, other than lime and superphosphate, and for 1948 services, reported by each material and service.

B. **State office progress report.**--Reports showing the status of the work of checking performance and applications as of the last day of each month shall be submitted to the Regional Office by each State office not later than the 10th day of the following month. This report shall show the State totals of the items received from county offices called for in subsection A and accumulated totals of the following:

1. Number of farms spotchecked by representatives of the State committee.

2. Number of applications for payment received in the State office.

3. Number of applications for payment certified for payment by the State office.

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

